SECRET EXCISE

January 1, 1969 - Wednesday

Since this is an American holiday, the E[illegible]y was closed, but New Years Day is not a public holiday in Great Britain, although it is in Scotland.

Went windowshopping, then lunched for the first time in years at Mirabelle. This restaurant has a reputation of producing the best food in London, but the atmosphere in it is not enlivening. Also, its dishes and wines are probably the most expensive in this city. They serve no wine in carafes, so one is pillaged by the excessive costs of items on their excellent list. It is one of the few real expense account resorts in the Capital, and has a steady clientele of business and financial moguls, who almost invariably seem to be accompanied by visiting Americans and their wives.

Diana Phipps returned from the country this afternoon, and dined with us tonight. Her injured leg and arm are still swollen and painful.

The children and their friends, after sleeping most of the day, scattered to the four winds, and will, I imagine, return tomorrow mornin

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR
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January 2, 1969 - Thursday

Things at the office continue dull, as they do generally throughout the city, in spite of the commencement of New Years sales. I suppose the population exhausted most of its purchasing power during the Christmas period.

Lunched today with Nico Londonderry at the Cafe Royal Grill. She is leaving shortly with her husband for a safari in East Africa.

I had a letter today from the Am[illegible] Foreign Service Association informing me that including my 196[illegible] to the Foreign Service Scholarship Fund, my gifts to "The [illegible]" have reached a total of $67,499.70.

January 3, 1969 - Friday

Paul Mellon came to see me this morning. He said he had been approached with an inquiry as to whether he would accept an Embassy if one were offered him. His answer was no. He said his interests at home were such he did not feel he could neglect them. The extension to the National Gallery he and Ailsa are to donate will not be completed until 1973. The same applies to the Gallery he has undertaken to build at Yale. The architect for the National Gallery addition is Pei, but

SECRET EXCISE

the preliminary drawings have not yet been made, since a struggle is going on about closing a street so as to permit the running of an underground passage between the two buildings. As in the present structure, Tennesse marble will be used in the new one.

We talked about my grandchildren. Paul thinks their farm in Virginia is being badly managed, but he has not been asked for advice, so is not inclined to interfere. As respects Ailsa, he has been discussing with her putting her Avalon Foundation together with his Old Dominion Foundation.

With his usual generosity, he told me not to bother about the pictures he has loaned us for the residence for the last eight years, but when we leave to send them to Mr. John Baskett in London, who has represented him in many art matters. He is seeking additional Trustees for the Board of the Foundation he has established in England for the study of British painting. Amongst others who have been recommended to him for this purpose is Sir John Summerson, who I think would be excellent. We talked about whether Ailsa should not now give all of her best pictures to the National Gallery, so as to avoid the possibility, in the event of her death, that they would have to be sold at auction for the liquidation of her estate and the payment of inheritance taxes.

His mother has celebrated her 90th birthday, and still comes in to New York City from Connecticut once or twice a week.

I regretted to hear from him that Brewster Jennings [redacted] died a few weeks ago. He was an old friend of mine; for a considerable period he was head of Mobil[redacted] Oil Company, and was most useful as a Trustee of Avalon. He has been replaced on the Avalon Board by Dr. Pusey, President of Harvard.

Paul had expected to get in a couple of weeks hunting in the Beaufort country, but thus far the ground has been too frozen for sport.

I had never talked to him about the American School in London, but Tommy Davies approached him on the subject several months ago. He said he thought Ailsa and he would be inclined to put up the necessary money if it were desired to build and equip a library in the school building, in memory of their father. Paul is really a remarkable fellow.

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Sasha, Margot Feldman (daughter of our Ambassador to Luxembourg), who is staying with us, and Nicky went with me to a revival of Greta Garbo in Ninotshka. I had not seen it for many years, and derived as keen enjoyment from it as if it were a recent production. The charm of her, my favorite moving picture actress, is evident in all her parts, but perhaps this is amongst the most attractive because of her playing high comedy. The younger people were carried away with enthusiasm, Nicky using his favorite phrase "It's fantastic."

January 4, 1969 - Saturday

Went to Miss MacInnes this morning. Tonight we had some of the children and their friends for dinner.

Last night I was called from Washington by Van Dyck of the Vice President's office, to say the Vice President was going to Norway for the Trygve Lie funeral ceremonies. If convenient to his friend, the [redacted] Prime Minister, he might stop here [redacted] on his way home. I explored this possibility with Michael Palliser, who in turn passed on the information to Harold Wilson. The PM will have a heavy day Wednesday with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Aside from the morning and afternoon meetings, he has asked Mrs. Gandhi for lunch, and his last appointment is at 9:30 that night. Under the circumstances he was afraid he could not give much time to Humphrey, who proposed to arrive late Tuesday evening when Wilson would be attending a dinner given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. He suggested they might breakfast together. After much telephoning back and forth to Downing Street and Washington, it was finally decided the Vice President would abandon the idea of coming here, but would pay Wilson a visit later on in the year.

~~January 5, 1969~~ Sunday

Cold, heavy frost, a few snow flurries. Lunched with the children and their friends. Every bed in the house is occupied.

This evening the Crawley family, five strong, came to dinner. Diana's daughter Alexandra has moved in, and also dined with us, sustaining her part perfectly although only about eight years old.

Afterwards everyone except David and myself went off to an evening entertainment given by David Frost at Alexandra Hall for "his 2,000 most intimate friends". When they began to drift back about 1:00 a.m. they reported it had been a good entertainment.

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January 6, 1969 - Monday

The Prime Minister sent Humphrey the following message on January 3rd:

Bob Anderson, Political Counselor at our Paris Embassy, came to see me this morning. He said his chief, Sargent Shriver, is opposed to moving the Embassy residence to 41 Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, and notified the State Department if the work of renovation were proceeded with, he would take no interest in it. He does, however, tirelessly and energetically pursue his professional duties, and is barnstorming around France.

Lunched today at the Cafe Royal with Princess Elizabeth of Yugoslavia. I told her how interested I was in a further re-reading of the American professor's [redacted] book her father [redacted] sent me. Prince Paul, as Regent, was in the most difficult situation imaginable. He was pressed by the American Government through Arthur Lane, our Minister, and by the British Government on instructions from Churchill, to commit the Yugoslav armed forces against Italy and Germany. When he asked whether they could expect any help from Britain and America in the way of munitions and supplies, the answer was no. He resolved not to expose his troops to certain defeat, was overthrown for other reasons by a coup d'etat, and asked for asylum, which he received in a British African colony. The research done as a result of the opening up of the archives of the Italians and Central [redacted] Powers throws an entirely new light on these happenings. My own impression is that Prince Paul took the only action or inaction available to him, particularly since his country was torn by dissent between the Croats and Slovenes, who even at that date seemed to have been more heavily engaged in settling racial quarrels than in uniting for the preservation of their national integrity.

John Loudon came to see me this afternoon. He is searching for a successor to Red Dowling as head of the Atlantic Council in Paris. Many names have been suggested to him, amongst them that of Stanley Cleveland. Those who have the power of appointment would prefer Bill Tyler to any one else, but he has told John he is not available. Amongst other recommendations are those of Tom Hughes, who heads the Intelligence unit at State, and Gardner Ackley, presently our Ambassador to Italy. John talked to me a lot about the operations of the Ford Foundation, of which he is a Trustee. He is off this weekend for Latin America, to scout on behalf of Royal Dutch.

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10 Downing Street,
Whitehall.

January 3, 1969

My dear Hubert,

It was typical of your kindness of heart that, when you learned of my commitments here next week, you decided to postpone your visit. As you will know, it would have been a real pleasure to see you, even though our meeting would necessarily have been brief. David Bruce assures me that you intend to propose yourself for a more leisurely visit a little later on. It is only on the strict understanding that you mean what you say and that I can count on seeing you here that I reluctantly accept your decision not to stop off in London next week. I need not say how much I look forward to seeing you again.

With my warmest New Year wishes,

Yours Harold

The Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey,

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The three children left today, two for America, and Nicky by train to Rome. Margot Feldman, also at St. Stephens in Rome, preferred a plane. Maeve Kinkead is on her way to Ireland--her father came from Cork.

January 7, 1969 - Tuesday

E and I attended the Memorial Service this morning for Mary Borden Spears at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The Lesson was read by Oliver Chandos, and the Address delivered by Bob Boothby. The latter, although perhaps too theatrical a performance, was in content moving and affectionate. He paid tribute not only to her literary talent, but to her great contributions during both World Wars in operating field and nursing service at the front. Three men bearing French flags stood in front of the congregation during the entire service, One of them, a Spahis with war medals almost completely covering his tunic. Field Marshal Alexander and General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall were two of the Military I noticed, but the church was filled with people of all kinds and conditions. Louis Spears must be 83 or 84, since he was a year or two older than her, but one would never suspect it. He still directs the Ashanti goldfields in Ghana, and has a [redacted] variety of other interests. To my mind, with the exception of Winston Churchill, he has written better on the two World Wars than any one in Britain. He is bi-lingual in French.

I lunched at the Cafe Royal with Harriet Crawley. No one could be more talented and better company than this delightful young woman of 20. The Crawley family have entirely converted our three children, if they needed such, to enthusiasm over London.

One of the papers ran a summary today of the scale of death duties on estates here. It was:

ESTATE DUTY — How much you pay

Value of Estate	Duty	Value of Estate	Duty
£	£	£	£
5,000	Nil	75,000	30,000
10,000	400	100,000	45,000
20,000	2,400	200,000	110,000
30,000	5,400	300,000	180,000
40,000	9,900	500,000	325,000
50,000	15,500	1,000,000	750,000

Tonight E and I went to [redacted] Douglas-Home's play "The Secretary Bird".

This play was [redacted] most entertaining. Kenneth More in the leading part carried his role in the comedy almost to perfection. On the whole, it is the best work by Douglas-Home I have seen.

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January 8, 1969 - Wednesday

Took the 11:00 a.m. Air France plane to Paris. I ran into Edwina d'Erlanger in the lobby of the Ritz, and found she still has several months during which, for complicated tax reasons, she must remain out of England. She has been ill during much of her stay abroad.

Lunched at the Travellers Club, where I saw Ben Brown, Fogarty of the National City Bank, Johnson Garrett, Frank McDermott, and others. Frank, whom I knew well when we were stationed in Paris, looks jaunty, in spite of advanced age. He was for years the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

Dined at the Ritz, where I am staying. The streets in front of it are torn up, and there is noise everywhere around it. A subterranean car park is being built under the Place Vendome. Fears are being expressed of the Column falling into the excavations.

January 9, 1969 - Thursday

Saw John Loudon this morning, then went across the street to talk to Fritz Nolting, head of Morgan Guaranty. He is still somewhat bitter over what was considered the shabby way in which he was treated by our Government when and after he was Ambassador to Vietnam. He has written some critical letters on this subject to newspapers.

Lunched at Carton, almost my favorite restaurant in Paris, with Ethel de Croisset. Monsieur Alix, the proprietor, gave me a warm welcome, and also offered us, which it was impossible to refuse, drinks from what he says is a unique bottle of Marc de Chablis. He was right in thinking it superb.

From there, I went to call on Laura Barney, 74 Rue Raynouard. It was the first time I ever had a long conversation with her; it lasted two hours, and I found it delightful. She described her life with her husband, Dreyfus, a Frenchman, as having been one of almost incessant world travel. Although she is slightly crippled by arthritis, her mind is completely clear, and her interests are manifold. She has arranged to send her paintings by the American artist, Edwin Scott, to the Smithsonian, and aside from the one she previously set apart for us, she offered a choice of one or more others. Scott, according to art critics, was a mediocre painter; I am sadly inclined to think they are correct. He was an American, a friend of Whistler, and spent most of his life in Paris. The four beautiful tapestries in her livingroom

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have disappeared into the maw of the Louvre. There is practically no furniture in her apartment, but one lovely tapestry called Peace remains behind her bed. She generously offered to give it to me on the proviso that after my death it would go to the French Government. I was much taken with it, and would love to have it, but cannot imagine how such a gift might be effectuated, nor do I believe has she any views on how this might be done. At any rate, the tapestry remains, and probably will continue in limbo. I was greatly cheered by my visit, especially to find her so well.

From there I went to the movie "Meyerling", in which Omar Sharif and Catherine Villeneuve were the chief performers. I thought it disappointing, but was cheered up by dinner at the Travellers.

January 10, 1969 - Friday

This morning I [redacted] stopped in at Dior to buy a few presents, [redacted] then saw Madame Porthault at her establishment. She does not seem [redacted] to have changed in twenty years, and is as attractive looking as ever. She said she had bought premises on 57th Street, new York city, which they will now use exclusively for their goods, instead of continuing to share quarters with Lalique.

Lunched at the Travellers with Johnson Garrett. Took a long walk this afternoon, then dined at Ethel de Croisset's with, as other guests, Eliza Parkinson (formerly associated with the Modern Museum of Art in New York), Juliette and Marcel Achard, Francois Valéry (son of the famous writer Paul Valéry), Cecile de Rothschild, a man from the Quai Dorsay, and another from the Louvre whose particular interest is in the preservation of historical monuments, Sue and Howard Railey. Valéry goes to see Marie Louise Bousquet every day. He said she has rallied a little, but will never be able to go outdoors again. Evangeline calls her several times a week on the telephone, and all her friends try to keep her [redacted] amused, a difficult task when applied to one in her debilitated physical, and at times, mental condition. Marcel Acha is the gayest of the gay. He will have two new plays going this season in Paris, as well as revivals of former ones. He said he found the regular Thursday meetings with his fellow Immortals of the Académie Francaise so stimulating he rarely misses one. They are making their way slowly on their great task of revising the French dictionary. After many years, they have arrived at the letter C. Achard said he

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doubted whether much progress would mark their labors for some weeks to come, since they are hung up in an unsettled dispute over the definition of the word "catastrophe."

Yesterday and today were brilliant and clear, with a temperature of about 40 degrees.

January 11, 1969 - Saturday

I returned from Paris on the lunchtime Air France plane, [redacted] flight lasting 40 minutes.

Tonight E and I had dinner with Diana and Alexandra Phipps, who are leaving us tomorrow, to our great sorrow, [redacted] again to take up residence in Elgin Crescent.

January 12, 1969 - Sunday

Lunched with Diana and her daughter before their departure.

Tonight E and I went to see Camille, with Greta Garbo, Robert Taylor, and Lionel Barrymore playing the leads. I found I was not immune to tears over this performance, in which Garbo is magnificent.

January 13, 1969 - Monday

I made a speech to the Monday Lunch Club in the Savoy Hotel, rambling on for about half an hour on the subject of what the foreign policies of the new Administration may be. Perhaps they are as indefinite as I was.

Jennifer and Roy Jenkins kindly gave us a dinner tonight, in the nature of a prospective farewell, at 11 Downing Street. The others were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremy Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Carr, Sir Frederick Ashton, and Lady Caroline Gilmour. Everything about that part of the evening was utterly satisfactory, until I was advised, while the men were sitting together after dinner, that De Myers had just died of a heart attack in his apartment. E and I went there immediately. He had complained of a slight pain in his heart area, but made light of it until suddenly he expired. Several couples from the Embassy at once came to stay with Dorothy, and to undertake the necessary arrangements, such as having their daughters fly over from Paris. Dorothy was, under the circumstances, magnificently calm, and perfectly collected. This is a sad loss for all of us, since

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to know De Ivers was to become fond of him. He not only served with me in Germany, but on two different tours of duty here, and I was deeply devoted to him. He was 61 years old, and had the prospect of a fruitful life ahead, since he intended to leave government service next summer to head the operations of a charitable foundation, a task for which he was unusually well equipped. More than any man I know, he was responsible for the establishment in Germany and in Great Britain of chairs for the study of American history and culture. Moreover, [redacted] in the US Educational Commission, he succeeded in bringing together a group of Americans and British whose attention to the work of this Commission was of signal value. Aside from his academic gifts, he was the best of social companions, full of wit, and with a remarkable memory for diverting anecdotes.

January 14, 1969 - Tuesday

I undertook to inform Sir John Wolfenden, who has just become Director of the British Museum, and was a close friend, of De's death.

Admiral Wendt called me this morning, to tell me that Jack McCain, was reported to have had a cerebral hemorrhage, and was seriously ill at a hospital in Honolulu. A couple of days ago Jean Monnet called me from Paris, to say his trip to the United States had been successful, in that during the course of it he [redacted] saw leading members of the outgoing and incoming Administrations, including President Johnson. He will be here in London on January 27 and 28.

During the morning I had a visit from Nancy Bruce Burks, a 20-year old from Lexington, Virginia, who lives there with her grandmother, both parents being dead, and attends Hollins College. She is a goddaughter of my cousin, Walter Bruce, who lived at Berry Hill until his death some years ago. She is an engaging young woman, here on one of the tours that now seem incessant of girls and boys making a three week study of the British theater and of political science.

Lunched at Bucks.

This evening Eva and Bert Jolis came to see us. Afterwards we went to a reception given at New Zealand House for Prime Minister and Mrs. Holyoake. Later we attended a dinner in our honor at the Garrick Club, where our hosts were Ernestine and Jake Carter.

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I have always been fascinated by the dread possibility of Venice sinking into the sea. Between 1908--the first year in which precise measurements were made--and 1951, the level of the water in the canals rose from three to seven inches, depending on the location. It is estimated that by the end of this century it will have risen as much as 14 inches from its 1908 level, partly because the sea has been rising at the rate of about 4 inches a century, owing to the melting of the polar ice cap.

There is little news from home except regarding occasional appointments by the President-elect. Our economic situation is unclear; inflation has been running apace for eight years. In the course of it, the dollar has lost 15 cents in purchasing power, business has nearly doubled its debt, and people have added 87% to what they owed. State and local governments increased their debts by 95 per cent, while Federal indebtedness rose 30 per cent. During this boom period, debt grew in real terms by 45 per cent.

The Apollo spacecraft adventure continues to command considerable publicity. Some of the statistics are interesting: The moon is about one-fourth as big as the earth; it has no air or moisture, the temperature is 250° F. during a lunar day, and minus-280° at night. Each day and each night equals 14 full earth days in length. Its surface is covered with silt or sand-like material and small [redacted] rocks. Mountains rise thousands of feet, craters range from inches to 180 miles in diameter.

As to its origin, there are three main theories: (1) the moon is a fragment of earth that split off into its own orbit about 4.5 billion years ago. (2) The moon evolved as a separate body about the same time as the earth. (3) The moon, formed in outer space, wandered until captured by earth's gravitational field.

Dinner at the Carrick was as attractive an occasion as one could have wished for. After drinks upstairs, we went down to the small dining room reserved for such occasions, which is as intimate as if it were in a private house. Ernestine and Jake had made preparations with the Club staff for certain specialties. It was the first time I [redacted] ever tasted kipper paté, for which all the guests requested the [redacted] recipe. Afterwards we [redacted] ate a saddle of mutton, of a tenderness such as I [redacted] never before encountered. I think it must have been lamb masquerading as mutton. The [redacted] was followed by magnums of Nuits St. Georges 1959, a magnificent and satisfying beverage. We wound up with another

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dish on which the Club prides itself, Biscuit glacé Garrick, accompanied by Ch. Coutet 1961. The guests were Sybil and David Eccles, Lady Esher and her son (he has just come back from the United States, where as a young architect he was exploring urban development, especially in Toledo and Detroit), Tom and Fleur Meyer, Lady Esher's husband is also an architect. She was born near Cork, and is charming.

January 15, 1969 - Wednesday

Staff meeting this morning. Afterwards Princess Elizabeth of Toro came in to apply for a visa. She wishes to secure work as a model in New York, but has no offer of employment there. Diana Vreeland of Vogue has expressed an interest in her, but like the Princess, is ignorant of the strict requirements of our immigration laws.

Lunched at Tiberio with Kisty Hesketh. Had my usual dish of young octopus.

This afternoon Admiral Horatio Rivero (CINCSOUTH, Naples) came to see me with Admiral Wendt. Rivero has been busy trying to bring about a better relationship between the Greek and Turkish armed forces, and I think has met with considerable success in this venture.

Tonight E and I went to dine with Sir Alfred and Lady Beit, at 2 Little Boltons. Mr. and Mrs. Christopher James (Claudel), Mr. and Mrs. Jay, and the Douglas Fairbanks were the others there. The Beits own many houses--this one in London, another in the country, others in Rhodesia, South Africa and Kenya. He is a descendant of one of the original diamond kings in South Africa. Their Irish house, Russborough, is almost perfect as a specimen of Georgian architecture. Lady Beit said that in Kenya the operations on their farm in the White Highlands had never ceased, even during the Mau Mau troubles. She [redacted] never felt any sense of insecurity, even at that time, and they still visit there every year. Mrs. James is unusually intelligent and attractive, as seems true of all the large number of descendants of [redacted] famous Paul Claudel.

When the Jolises came to see us a couple of days ago, Bert told me that he and his associates bought out their French partners, and entirely own the diamond company which he has run for many years. His principal activities are in the Central African Republic. Although they are subject to thievery and poaching, [redacted] and a large share of their profits go to the local government they manage somehow to carry on satisfactorily. Bert has always been a [redacted] close student of Communist technique and

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organization. He thinks the demonstrations, such as were mounted here in the past few days against South Africa House and Rhodesia House, are master-minded by an international clique. The same holds true, he believes of the last two against our Embassy. From observations in Paris, where he lives, he is convinced that the student disorders there were largely inspired by a determined and ruthless international group. He feels they have discovered a new type of subversion. The working classes in the US, and throughout the prosperous countries of Western Europe, are too well off to join in such manifestations against authority; they have themselves become Capitalists. Students have now replaced workingmen [redacted] for onslaughts against the Establishments. Such students have no definite programs, but are incited to protest against whatever exists in the way of tradition and law and order.

January 16, 1969 - Thursday

E came to the office for lunch today. Later on, Mr. Gerson, packer and shipper, recommended by Security Storage Company, Washington, visited the office to look after things we will send home when I leave this post. Thus far I have no knowledge of who will succeed me. The man most frequently mentioned is Walter Annenberg of Philadelphia, but my first intimation of an appointment will probably come after President Nixon has been sworn in and I am instructed to present an agrément for the nominee.

E and I went to a cocktail party given by the Australian High Commissioner and Lady Downer this evening at their house, in honor of the Prime Minister of Australia and his wife. I made definite arrangement there with Gavin Astor to attend a Pilgrims dinner in my honor on February 18. David Harlech will be in the United States at that time, and therefore cannot preside. Gavin said they have asked the Prime Minister and Alec Douglas Home to speak, but have not yet had a reply.

From there we went on to the residence of the Peruvian Ambassador de Aramburu, at 34 Porchester Terrace. They are an agreeable couple, and I am sorry he is being forced into retirement because of his age, which is, I believe, 65.

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January 17, 1969 -- Friday

I had two 18th Century Venetian Negro figures which were for many years at Staunton Hill, but latterly in storage in Washington, shipped here by air freight. They arrived yesterday and were uncrated this morning at Gerald Kerin Ltd. Unfortunately, during storage they deteriorated greatly. I suppose as a result of steam heat, there are many cracks in the figures. I sold them advantageously, however, to Mr. Redford, who intends to have them repaired, and to strip them down to their original colors. [redacted] I perhaps am prejudiced, but I always thought them them the finest objects of this kind I have anywhere seen. I am told there is strong feeling amongst the Blacks at home against such representations, so this tempers somewhat our reluctance to part with them.

E and I had sandwiches at the office, then went on to a 1:30 Memorial Service for De Myers at the Navy Chapel, St. Mark's Church on North Audley Street. It was a [redacted] satisfactory ceremony, principally marked by the memorial address which Arnold Tovnbee delivered. Although 18 years older than Myers, the two [redacted] were friends for decades, and wrote several books in collaboration. The dear 80-year old historian talked simply and affectionately about De--I thought it a wonderful tribute. Tomorrow morning there will be a service at the Golders Green Crematory, attended by the family. The three daughters and one son are here, the other [redacted] was on his way to join his Marine Unit in Okinawa, but was diverted somewhere in the Pacific and will arrive in London tonight.

This evening I picked up Nancy Dunraven at Hugh Sefton's house on Culross Street, and took her out to the residence.

Nancy's son Thady is to be married on February 15 in London. The young couple will move from Kilgobbin to the [redacted] large near-by castle, which has been unoccupied for many years. This will leave Nancy alone in the country. She accepts the prospect philosophically, is delighted over the impending marriage, but will find her life, I should think, somewhat desolate, because Thady has been almost constantly with her since Dicky's death. She is an adorable woman, and if she does not remarry, I am sure it will not be for lack of suitors.

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January 18, 1969 - Saturday

I started this afternoon reading pertinent papers and books, and trying to marshal my thoughts for the speech I shall make to The Pilgrims in London on February 18. After dinner I really set to work, and by two o'clock in the morning had drafted a paper that I do not think entirely inappropriate for the occasion.

January 19, 1969 - Sunday

I worked most of the afternoon and evening on a second speech, this for delivery to The Pilgrims in New York upon my return to the United States.

January 20, 1969 - Monday

Lunched with Eldon Griffiths at the Carlton Club. Most of the members are Conservatives--perhaps all of them--and the building is one of the most beautiful in London. Eldon is going off next month to America, to meet members of the new Administration and to lecture there. He is a devoted admirer and a friend of Alec Douglas-Home. He asked me to write Alec today to commiserate over his recent accident, which has left him ill, and perhaps dangerously so. It seems he slipped on the ice in his place in Scotland, and a rib was thrust into one of his lungs. Complications and pneumonia are feared.

In speaking of Ted Heath, Griffiths said the impression he creates on the general public is not favorable, though it springs from an improper appraisal on their part of Heath's real qualities. He compared Heath to a piece of steel so painted as to look like a wooden lathe.

I went tonight to see the Connors, who are occupying our flat at Albany. Afterwards, I joined E at the Curzon Cinema to view Greta Garbo in "The Painted Veil", a movie founded on Somerset Maugham's book.

The Prime Minister on January 18 sent this telegram to President Johnson:

The Connors seem completely happy at Albany. I must confess I was greatly pleased by what seemed to me its attractive appearance. They are an engaging couple, and she is an expert at mixing martinis.

Garbo was enchanting in the movie.

By going to see the Connors, I missed the television coverage of the Nixon inauguration, but will read about it tomorrow.

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NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by: LaC
Date: 22 June 1981

Jan. 12, 1969

E:GEN
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NODIS

FOR AMBASSADOR ONLY

PRESIDENT HAS RECEIVED FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM PRIME MINISTER WILSON:

QUOTE: DEAR LYNDON,

I WAS INDEED GRATEFUL FOR THE GENEROSITY AND FRIENDSHIP EXPRESSED IN YOUR NEW YEAR MESSAGE. AS YOU HAND OVER TO YOUR SUCCESSOR, I WANT YOU TO KNOW HOW MUCH CONFIDENCE AND STRENGTH I HAVE DERIVED FROM THE EXCEPTIONALLY CLOSE AND CORDIAL RELATIONSHIP THAT YOU AND I HAVE ENJOYED OVER THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND MORE. I HAVE FELT THE WARMTH OF YOUR WELCOME ON EACH OF MY SIX VISITS TO WASHINGTON AND THE DEPTH AND FRANKNESS OF OUR TALKS AT THOSE TIMES HAVE BEEN OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO ME, AS I HOPE TO YOU ALSO.

YOUR DEPARTURE FROM THE WHITE HOUSE AFTER MORE THAN FIVE YEARS OF DEDICATED SERVICE TO YOUR NATION THERE, AND INDEED TO OUR COMMON CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE AND STABILITY, WILL BE VIEWED WITH SADNESS BY ALL YOUR MANY FRIENDS IN THIS COUNTRY. BUT YOU LEAVE WITH ACCOMPLISHMENTS BEHIND YOU OF WHICH YOU CAN BE JUSTLY PROUD. I HAVE GREATLY ADMIRED YOUR DETERMINATION AT ALL TIMES TO ENSURE THAT, IN SPITE OF THE DIFFICULTIES, THE UNITED STATES SHOULD MAKE HER FULL AND RIGHTFUL CONTRIBUTION TO FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. I BELIEVE TOO THAT THE HOPES AND DESIGNS YOU HAVE PRESENTED TO YOUR PEOPLE FOR A JUST SOCIETY, FOR THE SOLUTION OF AMERICA'S URBAN PROBLEMS, AND FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF RACIAL HARMONY AND UNDERSTANDING -- AND PARTICULARLY THE SUCCESSFUL PASSAGE OF YOUR WISE LEGISLATION ON THIS SUBJECT -- ALL THESE WILL EQUALLY BE REMEMBERED AND TREASURED. I RECALL THAT WHEN I FIRST MET YOU IN THE WHITE HOUSE BEFORE I BECAME PRIME MINISTER I ASKED YOU IF YOU REGARDED YOURSELF ABOVE ALL AS A FOLLOWER AND DISCIPLE OF ROOSEVELT. THE CONCEPT OF THE GREAT SOCIETY AND YOUR OWN PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION TO IT IS TRULY IN THE GREAT ROOSEVELT MOOD. IN THIS SPIRIT TOO WAS THE GRANDURE AND SCOPE OF YOUR LAST STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE -- AND THE FACT THAT CHARACTERISTICALLY, YOU CHOSE TO DELIVER IT IN PERSON.

[illegible]

-OVER-

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BRITAIN TOO HAS HAD TO FACE SERIOUS PROBLEMS, BOTH ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL. IT HAS BEEN A CONSTANT SOURCE OF ENCOURAGEMENT TO KNOW THAT WE COULD ALWAYS COUNT ON YOUR SUPPORT AND UNDERSTANDING. THESE PAST FIVE YEARS HAVE BEEN DIFFICULT TIMES FOR US ALL. BUT I AGREE WITH YOU IN FEELING THAT, IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS, THERE HAS BEEN A PERCEPTIBLE BRIGHTENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE. YOUR OWN STEADFASTNESS AND COURAGE HAVE GREATLY CONTRIBUTED TO THIS.

IN PARTICULAR I SHARE WHAT I KNOW WILL BE YOUR GREAT SATISFACTION THAT THE PROCEDURAL LOG JAM HAS NOW BEEN BROKEN IN PARIS AND THAT SUBSTANTIVE TALKS ABOUT VIETNAM ARE TO GO AHEAD. YOUR PART IN LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR THIS WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY.

WE FOR OUR PART HAVE ALSO DRAWN HOPE FROM OUR LATEST MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH HEADS OF GOVERNMENT. YOU WILL NOT EXPECT AN ACCOUNT OF THIS HERE. BUT IT IS, OF COURSE, IN THE NATURE OF THINGS THAT THE PRESS ACCOUNT OF OUR DISCUSSIONS COULD NOT BE COMPLETE NOR INDEED GIVE A REALLY ACCCURATE IMPRESSION OF THE REAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIS MEETING -- AND THEY WERE VERY REAL. OF COURSE WE HAD OUR DIFFERENCES, DEEP DIFFERENCES, CONTINUING DIFFERENCES, OVER PROBLEMS SUCH AS RHODESIA. BUT THERE WAS ALSO A VERY WIDE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT GOING FAR BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS. I BELIEVE THAT NO ONE SHOULD UNDER-RATE AN ASSOCIATION WHICH WILL BRING 24 BUSY HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT NOT ONLY TO MEET TOGETHER IN LONDON BUT ALSO -- AND HERE LIES THE TRUE LESSON -- TO AGREE ON THE VALUE OF THE ASSOCIATION AND ON THEIR DETERMINATION TO KEEP IT IN BEING, IN THE INTERESTS OF THEIR OWN COUNTRIES AND OF THE WORLD AS A WHOLE. I WAS ALSO ENCOURAGED BY THE WISDOM AND STATESMANSHIP DISPLAYED BY A NUMBER OF OUR NEW COLLEAGUES. JOHN GORTON OF AUSTRALIA, WHOM YOU KNOW, STRUCK ME AS AN IMPRESSIVE FIGURE. BUT IT WAS NOT ONLY FROM OLDER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES THAT THESE QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP EMERGED. IT WAS STRIKING, DURING THE RELATIVELY EASY DISCUSSION OF OUR LONG COMMUNIQUE (WHICH YOU WILL ALREADY HAVE SEEN) TO NOTE THE INCREASING SOPHISTICATION AND COMMON-SENSE SHOWN ON SUCH ISSUES AS VIETNAM, CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY THE PRIME MINISTERS OF SMALL COUNTRIES WHOSE GOVERNMENTS ONE MIGHT NOT, ON PAST FORM, HAVE EXPECTED TO BE AS AWARE OF THE ISSUES AS THEY SHOWED THEMSELVES TO BE. HERE AGAIN, I THINK, IS ONE OF THE GREAT VALUES OF THESE COMMONWEALTH MEETINGS. NOT ONLY DO THEY BRING US ALL TOGETHER, THEY EDUCATE AND INFORM AS WELL. I WAS PERSONALLY MUCH HEARTENED BY THIS LATEST MEETING AND I BELIEVE THAT YOU AND YOUR COUNTRY CAN TAKE HEART FROM IT TOO.

AS YOU KNOW, I WOULD GREATLY HAVE LIKED TO HAVE HAD A FINAL MEETING WITH YOU BEFORE YOU LEFT OFFICE BUT, SINCE THIS WAS NOT POSSIBLE, MAY I NOW TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WISH YOU AND ALL YOUR FAMILY EVERY POSSIBLE FUTURE HAPPINESS? I WOULD LIKE TO SAY, TOO, THAT I KNOW THAT MANY WILL CONTINUE TO TURN TO YOU IN THE DAYS TO COME FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUR WISDOM AND WIDE EXPERIENCE; AND THAT, WHEN THE REAL HISTORY IS WRITTEN, YOU WILL BE SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE GREAT INNOVATORS AMONG UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS AND ONE WHOSE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAS BEEN SECOND TO NONE.

WITH MY WARM AND AFFECTIONATE GOOD WISHES,
YOURS, HAROLD END QUOTE
RUSK

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January 21, 1969 - Tuesday

Lunched at the office, then went with Ron Spiers to see the Foreign Secretary with a fistfull of Top Secret instructions about discussions with the Soviets on strategic arms limitation negotiations. Michael Stewart said his Government was enthusiastic about this matter and would heartily support us, although they would make certain rather minor observations about it.

Tonight we dined at the Caccias. The other guests were Lady Charteris, Clare and John Keswick, Ted Heath, Kitty and Frank Giles. There were about 15 courses of Chinese food, each served separately. They included such things as hundred-year-old eggs, prawns, small crabs, veal, chicken, Peking duck, beef, bamboo shoots, Oriental beans, and Heaven knows what else. The Caccias' servants are Chinese, and Keswick had lent his Peking cook for the occasion. We drank Rhine wine with the meal, tea and coffee being served afterwards. I have seldom consumed such a quantity, and certainly never a greater variety of food. It was a marvelous evening.

January 22, 1969 - Wednesday

Henry Hyde came to see me at the office this morning. He has been making a tour to cover his European legal clients. He told me he is now bringing in about a quarter of a million dollars worth of business a year to his firm. He is a wonderfully vivacious and picturesque conversationalist, and the most loyal of friends.

Lunched at Brooks, where I saw a lot of pals.

Members of the U.S. Cabinet will be sworn in today. Meanwhile, State Department telegrams--there are few of them--are being signed by Chip Bohlen. Everyone says the transition arrangements between the incoming and outgoing Administrations have been admirable. President Johnson is finding himself praised in what a few weeks ago would have been considered the most unlikely quarters.

E and I went this evening to an "at home" given by Melvin Lasky at 12 Hyde Park Place. Melvin continues successfully to publish ENCOUNTER. The Laskys are about to leave their large and comfortable apartment, since the landlord has called on them for a greatly increased rent. I have seldom seen so many books outside of a public library as they have amassed in their flat. Melvin says he is almost self-sufficient in reference books for his publishing and writing purposes.

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As always, the Laskys' guests were heterogenous and interesting. They came in echelons via an elevator always full freighted. It seemed to me every professional, business and artistic class was fully represented Hugh Cudlipp, now head of the International Publishing Corporation, which continues to finance ENCOUNTER as did Cecil King, said he would like to give me a farewell dinner, to be attended by the chief staff members of the Daily Mirror. I had a talk with Herbert Blankenhorn, the German Ambassador. He is disturbed over the situation of Herr Gerstenmeier, whom I knew well at Bonn. Gerstenmeier has been for almost 14 years President of the Bundestag, and had a courageous record of opposition to Hitler. Involved in the July plot, his life was spared when most of his fellow conspirators were executed. He has for long been a powerful figure in German politics. The Government awarded him compensation for the losses he [redacted] suffered when deprived of his professorship by the Nazis. This has given rise to unpleasant charges against him of using undue political influence to obtain money for himself, although it seems in actuality most of it has been donated by him to the families of executed co-conspirators. At any rate, it looks as if he were likely to resign his post.

January 23, 1969 - Thursday

We had our regular noon meeting with heads of sections this morning. This afternoon Cy Sulzberger came to see me. He has recently been in Ulster, and returned disspirited by the bitter animosity there between Catholics and Protestants. Cy has completed the first volume of what he expects to be three books of memoirs. They will run to about 1100 pages each, and should make interesting reading, for he is almost unique as a journalist in the carefulness of his reporting and the extent of his acquaintance over a long period with the leading political figures of Great Britain and Europe.

Lew Douglas came to see me. He had been on his annual trip to [redacted] South Africa, and arrived here to open the Branch of a California bank of which he is Chairman. He seemed in excellent health and spirits. He is enthused over the idea of Arthur Burns becoming one of President Nixon's principal advisors, since Lew believes international monetary and economic affairs should be the prime preoccupations of our new Government.

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Marina and Cy Sulzberger came for drinks with us at home. As a sparkling conversationalist, Marina has few equals, and we are devoted to both of them.

Tonight E and I went to a dinner in our honor, given at 42 Hyde Park Gate by Sandra and George Weidenfeld. I completed arrangements with Sandra for the sale to her of my Polonaise bed that she had promised as a Christmas present to George. There were about 54 guests, running through a wide spectrum of London, including such people as the Jonathan Millers, the Updikes (John's novel The Couples is now having wide success here), the Frasers, the Hugh Thomases, the John Freemans, Loelia Westminster, Sam Spiegel, Elizabeth of Yugoslavia, Diana Phipps, Fred Warner, and dozens of others. There were no toasts or speeches. It was a joyous party and we got to bed about 2:30.

January 24, 1969 - Friday

Arose at eight a.m. feeling slightly seedy. Took George Weidenfeld to lunch at the Cafe Royal. He is a really remarkable man, and the most enterprising publisher I know, aside from being a perpetual fount of stories and amusing comments. Bill Benton has expanded his original arrangement with George for joint publishing ventures, and is now offering him an even larger and more tempting piece of pie. I would like to have lingered on there indefinitely, but we broke off about three o'clock.

This afternoon I presented the highest award given by the Department of Commerce to Mrs. Hotine, widow of Brigadier Hotine, a retired British Army Officer who worked as a Geodesist in the Department's Environmental Science Services Administration for five years. The ceremony was also attended by the Brigadier's brother, [redacted] children and grandchildren.

Donald Downs spent a half hour with me. He is still dividing most of his time between Morocco and a villa near Rome.

E left this afternoon to spend the night with Anthony and Lady Violet Powell in the country. Powell's last novel is having a great success.

When Dean Rusk left office he was the 54th Secretary of State, but having served eight years, his tenure was longer than that of any of his predecessors except [redacted] Cordell Hull. Nixon is the 37th President.

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January 25, 1969 - Saturday

I left after lunch by train for Salisbury, where E joined me at the station. We motored about 18 miles to Cranborne Manor, to stay with Mollie and Robert Cranborne. He had invited me to shoot, but I could not make the necessary arrangements. When the party came in, they had killed 125 pheasants. The other guests were Lord and Lady Oxford, Lord and Lady De L'Isle, Captain Wyndham-Quin (Mollie's father), David Harlech (a cousin of Robert), Charles Cecil and his sister Rose, two of the Cranborne's children, there being five sons and one daughter.

This is a most interesting house, the original structure having been a 12th Century Priory. Additions and alterations were made during ensuing centuries, and it is a [redacted] fascinating and complex building, thoroughly comfortable. The various gardens are charming, and Mollie's taste in decoration, like her personal beauty, ranks with the highest.

After dinner we talked and played paper games.

Valentine Wyndham-Quin, now 80, [redacted] Anglo-Irish, has lived in Eire all his life, except when he was at sea. He has a house in County Kerry, seems in possession of perfect health, is straight as an Indian, and unusually good looking, as well as [redacted] exceptionally humorous and attractive. I was cheered to learn [redacted] he is a cigarette chain smoker, but still capable of walking for hours in pursuit of game.

January 26, 1969 - Sunday

Like yesterday, one might have imagined it was spring, for the sun and the crocuses were out, the weather balmy. Most of the family and guests went to church--it is located at the end of one of the gardens. Cecil Beaton arrived for lunch. In the late afternoon, after having almost continuously stuffed ourselves since early morning with successive delicious foods, E, Bill DeL'Isle and I took a Salisbury train to London, where we arrived in time for dinner.

DeL'Isle is an interesting man; highly educated, handsome, owner of wonderful Penshurst, former Governor General of Australia, and now 50-ish, he is quite a showpiece for the British aristocracy, especially since he won the coveted VC during the war.

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January 27, 1969 - Monday

Warm weather persists, with the usual complaints about it on the part of Britishers. It has rained unduly, to the detriment of horse racing, but that is all that should really be complained of.

Admirals Wendt and Kirn came to see me this morning, to discuss such matters as Cyprus and Bahrein.

We had a lunch at home today for:

It turned out to be a [redacted] thoroughly congenial company. [redacted] A single heron perched one-legged on the sunlit lawn; latterly we have had as many as six at a single sitting.

Tonight E and I dined at Bucks, then went to the Apollo Theatre to see the play "40 Years On".

This play is one of the most popular in London; [redacted] some critics have praised it as being the best stage entertainment available. I enjoyed it, especially because of the superb acting of John Gielgud, but thought it on the whole mediocre.

January 28, 1969 - Tuesday

Took an inoculation this morning against Asiatic (Hong Kong) flu. We have at last received a large enough supply to take care of all our personnel.

Lunched at Bucks.

This afternoon Messrs. Eric Drake (Chairman of British Petroleum, who has replaced Sir Maurice Bridgeman) and Robert Belgrave (General [redacted] Manager for Policy Planning) came to see me with our Petroleum Attache, John McGrath. Things are going badly for them in connection with the Department of Justice anti-trust proceedings against the Atlantic-Richfield merger. I think it would be a great advantage to our Government for many reasons to have British Petroleum acquire the properties for which they have made an offer, but if the merger is disapproved, or is only approved after a long delay, they will have to seek outlets elsewhere. They are currently drilling in Alaskan territory considered especially promising by their geophysicists, but will not know until about two weeks from now the result. I undertook to send a telegram to the Department on this subject.

Tonight E and I went to a reception at Claridges, given by the Doyen and Madame Clasen for the Paul Core-Booths.

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LUNCH - EMBASSY RESIDENCE - January 27, 1969

Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Loelia Duchess of Westminster
Lord Harlech
Sir Isaiah and Lady Berlin
Sir Frederick Ashton
Lady Diana Cooper
Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Lees Mayall
Mr. Robin Fedden
Miss Colin
Mr. John Betjeman
Miss Ducane

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING Amembassy LONDON

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState WASHDC

LONDON
FROM BRUCE
SUBJECT: BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY PROPOSED ACQUISITION ELEMENTS OF SINCLAIR MARKETING SYSTEM

REFERENCE: London 558 and State 11915

1. Eric Drake, new Chairman British Petroleum, and Robert Balgrave their General Manager for Policy Planning, came at their request to see me today.

2. They fully realize that if Atlantic-Sinclair merger is disallowed they cannot acquire Sinclair marketing system, and would have to find other outlets for petroleum they hope and expect to find in Alaska, where they are presently drilling.

3. Although their future plans for marketing are presently dependent on merger approval, it is my distinct impression they have deliberately involved themselves as little as possible in what they consider is primarily an American anti-trust affair, and have requested HMG not to try to intervene on their behalf.

4. This attitude is not, however, appreciated by British journalist or some members of their Government and public, who, uninterested in the American nature of the case and the allegedly peripheral

Drafted by: AMB:DBruce/eo
January 29, 1969

Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502
(6-65)

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Charge: Control:

 Date:

BP connection with it, are increasingly complaining that the US is intent upon suppressing the entry of a powerful foreign competitor into our domestic market. These complainants aver that USG exhorts foreigners to invest in America and then may make it impossible for them to do so, while the UK remains a free hunting area for American [redacted] investors.

5. No such criticism came from Messrs. Drake and Belgrave. Their chief concern was whether the position of their own company had been adequately explained to competent authorities in Washington, for, regardless of the outcome of this case, they have committed themselves to the expenditure of tens of millions of dollars in Alaskan exploration.

COMMENT: I think in this instance, although we are under no pressure from [redacted] HMG, the Secretary might well consider whether it would be expedient or wise to have a word with the Attorney General about the international political and economic aspects of the matter. Personally, having once had modest familiarity with the petroleum industry (but never as a stockholder in any of the companies here concerned) I am unimpressed by the argument stated in the last sentence of paragraph one of Deptel 11915, quote this would diminish BP's competitive effectiveness as against Atlantic in the Northeast states unquote.

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Charge: Control:

Date:

As one of the largest international oil companies BP has never been noted for lack of effective competition, nor is it likely to become so. It is obviously seeking to establish itself in the North American market in substantial and expensive degree in order to diversify its ~~heretofore~~ present geographically over restricted operations.

BRUCE

Drafted by:

Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

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(8-65)

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Most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps were there, as well as many others. The Greenhills were in the receiving line.

January 29, 1969 - Wednesday

I went to Paris early this morning, expecting to return tomorrow afternoon.

Staff meeting.

The new Italian Ambassador, Raimondo Manzini, who arrived here about Christmas, paid me a courtesy call this morning. Born in Bologna in 1913, he took a law degree at the University there. In 1940 he joined the Diplomatic Service and served in the Consulate in San Francisco before going on to Lisbon. His career has not been spectacular but I assume he has important friends in the Foreign Ministry. In 1965 he was appointed head of the Italian representatives to OECD in Paris, with the title of Ambassador, which was his last post. He is unmarried--his English is good and it remains to be seen what sort of mark he will make here.

At 11:45 Sir Stuart Mallinson's car appeared here to take me down to his place at Woodford Green, in Essex, about ten miles from London. I found assembled there Marshal of the Air Force Sir Thomas Pike, who was Deputy to General Norstad and General Lemnitzer, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Baker, who was Vice Chief of Air Staff, Sir John Ruggles-Brise, the Lord Lieutenant of Essex, our Air Attache, Colonel John Cutler, Brigadier General W. D. Dunham, Deputy Commander of the Third American Air Force, Colonel Hagemann, Commander of the 20th Tactical Fighter Wing, Mallinson's son Terence and the latter's wife.

After drinks, we had a magnificent lunch, enlivened by potations of Rhine wine, Burgundy and Port. Afterwards we went into another room to meet the Mayors, with their wives, of the two boroughs in which our host's land lies. His property consists of about 40 acres; he has owned it for 45 years, and it is now encircled by housing developments. He expects to endow it and give it to be used for some public purpose. Sir Stuart, now 80, but uncommonly vigorous, had a splendid record during the first World War. He has the CBE, DSO, and MC. In addition, he is a Justice of the Peace, and for many years has given much time and effort to looking after the relationship between the local community and our Air Force contingents in the neighborhood. His arboretum is interesting. Trees have been planted in it by many

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celebrities, including members of the Royal Family, Field Marshals Montgomery and Alexander, Generals Norstad and Lemnitzer, Winston Churchill and others. Sir Winston once represented this constituency in the House of Commons, and was a frequent visitor at our host's house.

I was called upon to plant a tree--a flowering ash--in the garden, which like the others will be marked by a metal plaque. This was not an onerous task. After having concluded that [redacted] business, we all drank sherry and dispersed. It was a pleasant interlude in official life, and I was much taken with the devoted way in which Hallinson has for so long applied himself to the sometimes ticklish problems arising out of the concentration of American officers and men in this region.

His son Terence told me he had, during the last war, spent five years from the age of nine to fourteen in the house of Mr. Lane of Altavista in Southern Virginia, about 30 or 40 miles from Staunton Hill. Lane, now an old man, started life by constructing mothproof cedar chests, for which he developed a wide demand. I have several of them, and have found them useful. Later on, he branched out into the general furniture business, and has amassed a considerable fortune.

Tonight Jean Monnet and Max Kohnstamm came to dine with me at home. Jean is spending several days here, seeing the British members of his Action Committee, as well as other people. He is well satisfied with the Prime Minister's attitude toward maintaining HMG's application to join the Common Market. He finds Harold Wilson brilliantly lucid and intelligent.

We talked a bit about antiques. Monnet remarked that he had two in his possession which he thought might be of value. They are jades of cavaliers on horseback, given him by Dr. Sung when Jean was financial advisor to his family. He said long after the gift was made, Sung was dining with him in China, and observed that he thought these jades were almost the finest he had ever seen, quite forgetful of having once owned them himself.

I [redacted] asked Cy Sulzberger when I saw him not to mention me in connection with any articles he wrote about England. He refrained from doing so, but in one which made its appearance this morning in the Herald Tribune, some of my remarks were fairly accurately quoted. The article was:

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

January 29, 1969

Foreign Affairs

Bursting at the Seams

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—Perhaps never in its history has Britain had so much talent concentrated within its tight little island frontiers and never has such a concentration had so little room within which to employ its energies. Deprived of virtually all its empire, excluded from Europe, unable to afford the principal peacetime adventure, space exploration, Britain is bursting at the seams.

At the same time, there is a dismal lack of incentive to encourage much of this talent to exert itself at home. Crippling taxes, oversupervised industries and stifling trade unions combine to discourage original development. The result is a frenzied frittering away of time, streamlined leisure and devotion to frivolity.

The wisest observer of the British scene I know is certain the fundamental national character has not changed and that today's Britain of Carnaby Street, the Beatles and hippiedom is no softer than Britain of the thirties, whose university students voted they would never fight to defend the nation. After all, even middle-aged people remember that some of those languid lounge-lizards who adorned London in the late thirties became the toughest, most ruthless commandos of World War II.

Concerned With Own

The observer cited above explains: "Because of the change in their international position, the British, while still interested in outside events, have become more concerned with their own. They are questioning the policies of their government more than ever before in modern times.

"The British used to have numberless people stationed around the empire and they constantly journeyed back and forth with continuing careers awaiting them in far corners. Now this permanent intellectual cross-fertilization has stopped. There is suddenly an enormous concentration of expertise at home, with relatively little sphere within which to apply its gifts."

Unfortunately this brain reservoir has little outlet. The national genius expresses itself in literature, theater, movies, music and stylistic influence comparable to that of Beau Brummel's day, much as conservative taste deplores it. But for most of the unused energy there is neither the psychological incentive of empire nor the adventure of war.

While the Francis Drake character remains, society is frustrated by absence of efficiency and lack of competent leadership. Unions have no true authority over their own members. The managerial class fumbles; after anyone reaches £5,000-a-year income he has little spur to rise higher, because of taxes; the U.S. system of encouragement through stock options doesn't apply. The American gambles in Wall Street and provides funds to develop his country; the Englishman gambles on racing and the pools.

This built-in frustration cannot endure indefinitely without unpredictable consequences on the national personality. It has already lasted about a generation. Room must be found for useful employment of this people's exuberant qualities.

The obvious area is adjacent Europe. Britain has much to contribute to the Common Market; experience and wisdom in foreign affairs; ability in handling money and capital investment; trading capacity, understanding of insurance and international shipping. In many areas, such as computers, Britain is technologically stronger than Continental countries.

France Determined

Nevertheless, for reasons too well known to bear repetition, France is determined to block British membership in the Common Market. Furthermore, no serious alternative has been discussed. The European Free Trade Area sponsored by London is flabby and the North Atlantic free trade area advocated by some dreamers is senseless.

As a result, Britain is out in the cold. Its political leaders are officially committed to joining "Europe" so they simply refuse to entertain alternatives. The "special relationship" with Washington works but has come to resemble rabbit pie—one American horse and one British rabbit.

The French resent this vestigial tie as a U.S. Trojan Horse danger if the British ever do get into Europe. And certainly London has no function as middleman between Washington and Moscow, who prefer dealing directly with each other.

The result is that Britain is slowly stultifying. It has refused to consider any audacious new role such as striking out alone, with tightened belt, to become a sort of Atlantic Japan, a European offshore island making its own way in the West as the Asian offshore island does in the East. And the marvelous national personality remains bound within a straitjacket.

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January 30, 1969 - Thursday

British correspondents in Washington have been reporting that President Nixon did not wish or intend to see the Prime Minister, at least any time in the near future. This is in direct contradiction of the interchanges on this subject between them. The last brought to my attention was this message from Wilson to Nixon on January 24, 1969:

Lunched at Wh[illegible]'s. Sat next to Mr. Rothnie, who has just returned after serving four years as Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy in Moscow. He thinks well of Kosygin, but says Brezhnev is the head man, although the two work in tandem. He has been named Consul General in Chicago.

This afternoon, at the request of Michael Canfield of Harper & Row, I had an interview with Anthony Cav Brown, who lives in Washington. He is writing a book on intelligence and resistance operations during the war. I did not gather he had discovered any heretofore unknown material, but at any rate, he is intent on going ahead with his work.

E returned from Paris tonight, and we dined with the Hamish Hamiltons. The others were Nancy and Harold Caccia, Raymond Mortimer (probably the best literary critic in Britain), Steven Runciman, Diana Cooper, and Mrs. Nevill, whose book Hamilton has just published. Our host and hostess bought some time ago a plot of land on Corfu, and have now finished their house there. Yvonne, who is 58, is trying to induce Jamie, 68, to retire, but thus far with no success.

January 31, 1969 - Friday

I went to see Peter Vaughan at John Sparks & Company, and arranged for him, on a visit he expects to make to Paris next week, to look at Jean Monnet's jade figures. Peter said his own experience with the Chinese was that they were most unlikely, even under the impulse of great friendship, to give away objects of considerable value. He hoped Monnet would not be disappointed if his jades turned out to be 19th Century.

Alexis Johnson called me from Washington this afternoon, to say they were getting out a telegram instructing me to ask for an agrement for Walter H. Annenberg of Philadelphia as my successor. I told him I would take rapid action after the telegram was received, and send the customary application to the Foreign Office to initiate the process of receiving the Queen's agreement. I did not, however, think the matter could be brought to the attention of the appropriate authorities before Monday.

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A FURTHER ENCOURAGING FEATURE WAS THE EVIDENCE THAT A NUMBER OF MY COMMONWEALTH COLLEAGUES FROM THE YOUNGER COUNTRIES WERE INCREASINGLY DISENCHANTED WITH ESCAPIST SOLUTIONS AND WITH THE - OLOGIES AND -ISMS THAT HAVE IN THE PAST OFFERED TEMPTATIONS TO SOME OF THEM: AND THEIR GROWING SOPHISTICATION AND SHREWD STATESMANSHIP WAS VERY APPARENT. MICHAEL STEWART AND I WERE STRUCK, FOR EXAMPLE, BY THEIR COMMON SENSE APPROACH TO ISSUES SUCH AS VIETNAM, CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA. IT WAS NOT WE WHO HAD TO INSIST ON THE COMMUNIQUE SAYING WHAT HAD TO BE SAID ABOUT CZECHOSLOVAKIA. IT WAS THE PRIME MINISTER OF A SMALL AFRICAN COUNTRY: AND HE ENJOYED WIDESPREAD SUPPORT FROM OTHERS LIKE HIM. THERE WERE ALSO NEW COLLEAGUES FROM OLDER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES. I WAS, IN PARTICULAR, MUCH IMPRESSED BY JOHN GORTON, A MAN OF POWERFUL INTELLECT AND POWERFUL EXPRESSION WHO IS CONVINCED THAT AUSTRALIA MUST PLAY AN INCREASING PART IN ENSURING PEACE AND STABILITY IN SOUTH EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER THINGS ABOUT THIS MEETING THAT MIGHT I THINK, BE OF INTEREST TO YOU. I HOPE WE MAY HAVE A CHANCE TO DISCUSS THEM WHEN WE MEET. ALL I WOULD SAY NOW IS THAT I BELIEVE THAT YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT HAVE CAUSE TO BE AS HEARTENED BY THIS MEETING AS MY COLLEAGUES AND I WERE: BECAUSE IT CONFIRMED BOTHTHE WILLINGNESS AND - MORE IMPORTANT - THE DETERMINATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH TO DO ALL THEY CAN TO CONTRIBUTE EFFECTIVELY TO THE SEARCH FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS IN THE WORLD WHICH IS FUNDAMENTAL TO THE POLICIES OF OUR TWO NATIONS.

WITH MY WARMEST PERSONAL REGARDS.
HAROLD WILSON UNQUOTE
ROGERS

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SECRET REVIEW
Cat. A - Classification removed; transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by:
Date: 19 81

22 A

Jan 24, 1969

NODIS

FOLLOWING FOR AMBASSADOR'S INFORMATION IS TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM PRIME MINISTER WILSON TO PRESIDENT NIXON:

QUOTE JANUARY 24, 1969

I AM GREATLY LOOKING FORWARD TO OUR MEETING AND TO DISCUSSING WITH YOU THE WIDE RANGE OF WORLD ISSUES THAT ARE OF COMMON CONCERN TO US BOTH. BUT BEFORE WE SEE EACH OTHER I THOUGHT I WOULD SEND YOU THIS FIRST MESSAGE OVER OUR PRIVATE CHANNEL TO DRAW TO YOUR ATTENTION WHAT I BELIEVE TO HAVE BEEN THE IMPORTANCE AND VALUE OF THE MEETING HELD HERE RECENTLY OF THE HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH. I REALIZE TOO WELL HOW MUCH WORK MUST NOW BE CONFRONTING YOU TO WANT TO INFLICT ON YOU ANY DETAILED ACCOUNT OF OUR MEETING. BUT I HAVE ASKED MY OFFICE TO SEND TO YOURS, ON THIS SAME CHANNEL, A FAIRLY FULL INDICATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS AND IMPRESSIONS I HAVE FORMED FROM THE MEETING, SO THAT THEY CAN REPORT TO YOU ON IT TO THE EXTENT THAT YOU DESIRE.

THE SHORT POINT I WISH TO MAKE TO YOU HERE IS THAT THOSE OF US WHO ATTENDED THIS MEETING DREW GREAT HOPE FROM IT. DESPITE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MANY OF US IN THE COMMONWEALTH OVER A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS, AND ABOVE ALL THE PROBLEM OF RHODESIA, WE WERE ALL, BY THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING, IMPRESSED AT THE EXTENT OF COMMON GROUND BETWEEN US THAT IT REVEALED, EXTENDING WELL BEYOND THESE INDIVIDUAL ISSUES. WE ALSO FELT THAT THERE IS REAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR WORLD AFFAIRS IN AN ASSOCIATION WHICH WILL BRING 24 BUSY HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT TOGETHER IN LONDON - FOR NEARLY A FORTNIGHT - AND, WHAT IS MORE, WILL DJK
STIMULATE THEM, WITHOUT EXCEPTION AND WITH EVIDENT SINCERITY, TO EXPRESS THEIR SATISFACTION AT THE MEETING, THEIR RESOLVE THAT WE SHOULD MEET AGAIN BEFORE TOO LONG AND THEIR CONVICTION THAT THE COMMONWEALTH CAN BE A REAL FORCE FOR SENSE AND SANITY IN THE WORLD.

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Earlier the day, Ron Spiers, Phil Kaiser and myself discussed the approach made to Spiers by Gerard Smith, who is replacing Bill Foster as head of the Disarmament Agency, for Ron to join him in this enterprise with a rank equivalent to that of an Assistant Secretary of State. Spiers is anxious not to do so, but on the other hand, as a Foreign Service Officer, would not wish to refuse categorically. He has drafted a letter, which I thought well phrased, to Gerry Smith, setting out his views. I volunteered to talk to John Leddy on the telephone about this matter, and did so. John said he would be replaced at the end of this month as Assistant Secretary for European Affairs by Martin Hillenbrand, who was in the room with him. Thereafter, I discussed Spiers with both of them, and they were in thorough agreement he should remain here.

In the evening, E and I went to the annual Duff Cooper Memorial Prize ceremony at the house of Lady Jones, 29 Hyde Park Gate. John Julius Norwich made introductory remarks, and afterwards the Poet Laureat Cecil Day Lewis, presented the award to Roy Fuller, the first poet to be so honored in the past few years. Fuller, aside from his [redacted] reputation as a poet, is a well known solicitor. His acceptance speech was excellent. He is a fine looking man.

We are much [redacted] saddened by the death from pneumonia of Allen Dulles in Washington. The end of his career was shattered by the U-2 trouble and the Bay of Pigs fiasco, for neither of which do I believe he was primarily responsible. I consider he was one of the greatest public servants of my time, in addition to which he was a man of unusual character and attractiveness.

February 1, 1969 - Saturday

This morning the Annenberg telegram arrived, as well as one informing us of a possible trip by President Nixon to Europe. The latter required immediate attention, and I sent off this answer:

Tonight Alexis Johnson called me again, to say Annenberg was in Nassau, but expected back in Philadelphia on Monday. He suggested I enter into direct communication with him, and ascertain when he expected to come to London.

[redacted]

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7b. 1, 1969

NODIS
EYES ONLY
FOR THE SECRETARY FROM BRUCE
SUBJ: POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT

1. PRIMIN DELIGHTED OVER PROSPECT PRESIDENT VISITING LONDON.

2. HIS PRELIMINARY REACTION IS THAT IF IT SUITED PRESIDENT, AND ESPECIALLY IF ARRIVAL WERE ON A SUNDAY, PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY (WITH WHOMEVER ELSE DESIRED) MIGHT CONSIDER PROCEEDING DIRECTLY FROM AIRPORT TO CHEQUERS, FOR LUNCH OR DINNER WITH PRIMIN, A FEW OF HIS COLLEAGUES AND OPPOSITION LEADERS. THIS WOULD GIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS. IN SUCH CASE, PRIMIN WOULD, IF PRESIDENT SO WISHED, BE HAPPY TO HAVE HIM SPEND NIGHT, BUT REALIZES THIS MIGHT NOT BE FEASIBLE.

3. IF ABOVE IMPRACTICAL, PRIMIN WOULD EXPECT TO HAVE LUNCH OR DINNER FOR PRESIDENT, SECSTATE ETC. IN LONDON, ATTENDED BY IMPORTANT POLITICIANS ALL PARTIES.

4. QUEEN CANNOT BE CONSULTED BEFORE MONDAY, BUT NO DIFFICULTY ANTICIPATED THERE.

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
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Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: 22 Jun 78

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February 2, 1969 - Sunday

Went over the drafts of my speeches to be delivered to the Pilgrims here and in New York. I am not satisfied with them, but at least have something upon which to elaborate.

Jim Surtees came to lunch. She has just made quite a coup by selling some rather obscure books at Sotheby's from her Uncle Harold's library, the best part of which was left by him to Harvard. Book prices continue to soar in London. The Sotheby commission on them is 15%, whereas in New York it is at least 20%.

A good deal of today, like yesterday, was taken up with preparations for the arrival here of the famous astronaut, Colonel Borman, who is accompanied on a Presidential jet by his wife and two sons, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. James Funkhouser, and Mr. O. B. Lloyd, Jr., from NASA, Mr. Simon Bourgin, from USIA, and a representative from the Office of Protocol of the Department of State. E and I [redacted] were at the airport at 7:30 to meet them. Pete Skoufis and his associates had arranged the whole reception and the later schedule to perfection. Mr. Bullock from the Ministry of Technology accompanied me to the ramp to welcome the Colonel. He and his wife and sons were soon engulfed in an admiring crowd, before he proceeded to the press room to face reporters and camera men. I rode to the Hilton Hotel with Colonel Borman and Mr. Ruwe, Special Assistant at the State Department for Protocol. I thought Borman modest and attractive. He came originally from Arizona, but lived in Texas for many years. I made no attempt to draw him out on the subject of his moon orbit, since he will be overwhelmed elsewhere by questions about it, so we confined ourselves mostly to a discussion of bird shooting in various countries. E rode to town with Mrs. Borman and the two good looking boys She thinks Mrs. Borman charming. At the Hilton there were quite a few people awaiting their arrival, then clamoring for autographs.

February 3, 1969 - Monday

Sent off a letter asking for the Annenberg agrément. I had previously told Michael Palliser about it, and informed Michael Stewart of it when he hosted a reception for Colonel Borman at Lancaster House in company with Edward Short, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology. Stewart assured me there would be no delay in putting the matter through.

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There were a couple of hundred people, mostly scientists, with a sprinkling from Government Departments, at the reception. [redacted] Michael Stewart, with his usual facility, made a graceful speech of welcome, in which he quoted appropriate lines from Christopher Marlowe's "Tamerlane". There were drinks of many sorts, including champagne, and Borman responded briefly but effectively to the toast.

Lunched at Bucks, where some of the members said they wanted to give me a party before I left.

This afternoon Michael Palliser came to see me. He was sent by the Prime Minister to seek my views on how the Prime Minister might respond to newspaper attacks on him, chiefly by British correspondents in Washington, saying President Nixon had refused the PM's attempts to visit him in Washington. This is arrant falsification of the facts, for as we privately know, a meeting between them had been arranged, but now will be cancelled because of the President's intention of touring [redacted] Europe. I suggested instead of getting involved in what will be questioning by the House of Commons, Pat Dean see Henry Kissinger and solicit a statement from the White House or State to squelch these unworthy rumors.

E called Mrs. Annenberg in Philadelphia, to ask her to come and stay with us as soon as possible to survey the house and make some plans respecting it. I called her husband, and suggested to him we [redacted] meet shortly in Paris, since it would be inappropriate for him to come here while the agrement was pending. He seemed pleased with the idea, and we tentatively fixed on Saturday for a meeting.

Tonight we dined with the Gore-Booths at the Garrick.

The occasion was a surprise affair, arranged by Pat Gore-Booth to celebrate Paul's 60th birthday and his retirement from the Foreign Office as Permanent Under Secretary. He said he [redacted] left the office last night at 11:59, and as he went down the steps Big Ben was striking midnight. He was astonished by the number of people convoked to praise him. The dinner was held in one of the large private rooms at the Garrick. The fifty or more people present had been selected by Pat because of their association in one way or another with the Gore-Booths in diplomacy. Amongst them were Oliver and Lady Franks, Harold and Nancy Caccia, Diana Menuhin, three Gore-Booth children, Burke and Lady Trenchard, Mrs. George Thomson (George was absent in the House of Commons). I was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps.

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Pat made an [redacted] extraordinarily effective speech. She identified each guest and his or her connection with them during their various assignments. Afterwards each of us had something to say about our personal associations with this fine couple. Even Sherlock Holmes and the Baker Street Irregulars were introduced into the discourses. Finally, Paul played nostalgic tunes on the piano. When E and I left at midnight there was no sign of the party breaking up. It was a wonderful tribute to this distinguished diplomat.

Before going there, Mr. Annenberg telephoned me from Philadelphia about our tentative meeting in Paris. He said he had consulted Alexis Johnson, who told him that in view of the sensitivity of the Foreign Relations Committee about ratification of such appointments, he thought it better to postpone any rendezvous with me until he had been passed upon by the Senate. We do not know how this will affect the plans of Mrs. Annenberg to stay with us, but will soon hear from her. Annenberg generously said he wished to do nothing that could possibly inconvenience me in my plans. He thought after clearing the Senate he would spend a week or two in the desert, then would be ready to take up his functions here. I did not know, and in any case could not have spoken on an open telephone about the President's plans to visit Europe, which may alter all our arrangements. Otherwise, he seemed to think it would be suitable if I stayed on until March.

February 4, 1969 - Tuesday

I had an appointment this morning to see Senator McGee. It was cancelled, since he was unexpectedly called home.

At 12:15 I reported for lunch with the members of the Wine Magazine, who had once before entertained me at No. 10 Club on Belgrave Square. In these magnificent surroundings we had a tasting of wines contributed by New York State, Maryland and Ohio producers. The first lof of six wer

Dr. Frank's Gamay Beaujolais 1963 (New York)
Great Western Baco Noir Burgundy (New York)
Bully Hill Red (New York)
Lake Erie Island's Pink Catawba (Ohio)
Widmer Sherry (New York)
Boordy Vineyard Red 1968 (Maryland)

Afterwards we settled down to a real feast. The menu and the accompanying drinks were:

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CHARLES FOURNIER BRUT

DR. FRANK'S JOHANNISBERG REISLING '62

WIDMER'S VERGENNES

GREAT WESTERN CHELOIS

TAYLOR'S LAKE COUNTRY RED

OHIO STATE COLD DUCK

TAYLOR'S PINK CHAMPAGNE

OLIVES AND ALMONDS

LOBSTER MOUSSE SAUCE NANTUA

ROAST SIRLOIN [illegible]

MANGE TOUT PEAS

ROAST POTATOES

STILTON & CHEDDAR

STRAWBERRY FLAN

COFFEE

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At the 3:30 conclusion of this meal, port and brandy were served. The usual remarks were made into a microphone concerning the vintages we had tasted. I rather dread to hear some of my own in print. In the 30's I drank a lot of white wines from the Finger Lake district of New York, but most of those served today were reds and previously unknown to me. Flanked by four of the greatest experts in Britain, it was a bit embarrassing for a layman like myself to make the required comments. This type of entertainment is almost unique, and in every sense gratifying.

I sent off yesterday this letter to President Johnson:

After tackling business at the office, I went with E to the Hilton Hotel, where at 5:30 we picked up the four Bormans and Mike Pistor to go to Buckingham Palace. At the Palace we had a wait of 15 minutes before seeing the Queen and Prince Philip, who were on their way from Sandringham. Those in attendance representing the Queen were Lord Plunket (Equerry in Waiting), Sir Michael Adeane (Secretary), Brigadier Hardy Roberts (Master of the Household), and Sir Martin Charteris (Assistant Secretary). When we were ushered into a private sitting room where the Queen, Prince Philip, Princess Anne and Prince Edward (about five years old) were the hosts, there were only the Bormans, their two boys, E and myself. Nothing could have been cosier in the true sense of the word. It was like a family at home meeting another family. The Bormans have deservedly made a great hit here, and the impression they created at this particular meeting was exactly what one would have expected--nothing but interest, admiration, and easy interchanges of conversation. One of the pleasant things about the Royal Household is the admiration entertained by everyone in it for the Queen. I believe this is thoroughly deserved. She is considered by [redacted] foreign Ambassadors to be almost the best briefed person in the United Kingdom. Since she is bilingual in French, it makes her conversations with many members of the Diplomatic Corps easy. Her beautiful complexion, her invariably charming manners, and the atmosphere of cordiality in which she swims certainly impress one as being completely genuine.

The Queen's young son, like so many of his age, has a precocious knowledge, coupled with a romantic notion of astronautic activities.

The Bormans had brought gifts for the family--toys representing space ships. We spent an hour at the Palace over drinks, and in his usual unruffled way after we left Borman was temporarily detained at the gates by crowds of children demanding autographs. He asked them to

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Copy of handwritten note to
The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson,
Johnson City, Texas 78636

American Embassy, London

1 February, 1969

Personal

Dear Mr. President:

Since I shall soon be leaving this post in which you, for so long, gave me the privilege of representing you, I want once more to tell you with what pride and pleasure I served under your inspiring leadership.

As I wrote you on another occasion, I feel completely sure that History will confirm your distinguished place in it as a truly rare statesman, both a Great and a Good Man.

With respectful and affectionate regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

David Bruce

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[redacted] come to the Hilton Hotel, and promised to give his inscription to any one demanding it. We said good-bye to them with regret, for of all the successful missions I have witnessed during my stay here, this was the best, unalloyed by any unpleasant incident. The family is quite enchanting, as natural in their demeanor as if they were at home with their own compatriots and friends.

Later E and I went to a reception starting at 9:30 at the French Embassy, where we saw a great many friends and acquaintances. I suppose it is customary when you are about to leave a post for people to be amiable, but we are quite overwhelmed by the cordiality that seems everywhere to be expressed.

To bed at two a.m.

February 5, 1969 - Wednesday

Lunched with Harold Macmillan as his guest at Bucks. He acted as host, saying this was a good-bye, as he no longer attended receptions.

I find the man extraordinary. In point of agreeability, his conversation is multi-colored. His recollection of past events is complete, and his keen interest in the contemporary scene equals it. He is a mine of history and anecdote. As a trencherman, he is thoroughly satisfactory. We downed a couple of martinis before lashing into a variety of courses which, with the accompaniment of beer, were topped off by vintage Port, and after that in his case by brandy and soda. I was loath to quit him at 3:30, for it is seldom one meets his like.

Kamala Connors came to see me this afternoon. Her father was a Brahmin Hindu, and her mother English. She starred in the film GERONIMO in 1962, in the course of which she met Chuck and later married him. They want to take a British couple to the United States with them as domestics. This will require a considerable waiting period.

Tonight we went to a dinner given in our honor by Adriana and Victor Santa Cruz. It was so good of them to do this. The other guests were Sir Guy and Lady Salisbury-Jones, (formerly Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps), Irene and Gavin Astor, Liz [redacted] and Raimund von Hofmannsthal, Alice Winn, Martin Charteris and his wife, Oliver and Lady Poole, a charming Santa Cruz daughter , John Egremont (Pamela is on her annual stay in Vietnam for hospital work).

[redacted]

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Victor offered a toast, in the course of which he said nations change their Ambassadors all too often. This practice reminded him of the story of Queen Victoria on a visit to the London Zoo being shown by a keeper a lion and a lamb confined together in a cage. The Queen thought this extraordinary, and asked whether they always got along well together. The keeper answered this made little difference, because the lamb was renewable.

Feburary 6, 1969 - Thursday

We had word this morning that the President will announce later on today his plans for a European trip. It looks as if he would be here from February 22nd to 24th. In preparation for it, I sent off this telegram about an agrement for Mr. Annenberg, including the tender of my resignation, if so desired, on February [redacted]20:

All sorts of surveys have been made about packing us up, but I see no prospect of having all our things removed from the residence and this office before March first at the earliest. Meanwhile, we are in the process of deciding as to what things we may give to the US Government for future use in the Chancery and the residence.

I lunched at National and Grindlays Bank, 26 Bishopsgate, as the guest of the Chairman, Lord Aldington. All the Directors and top managers were there, constituting a group of about 25. They have just entered into an arrangement with the First National City Bank of New York for a business connection between the two institutions. Since their operations are world-wide, I found the comments around the table extremely interesting.

Afterwards I stopped for ten minutes to have a look at the contents of the famous silver vaults, which are such a magnet for American tourists. I saw nothing but poor stuff. I imagine the[redacted] best things were drained away years ago. This was my first visit to this establishment.

I was touched yesterday to have this letter from Bobbety Salisbury the day before he and Betty left for America. I have known them for at least 39 years, and am in their debt for many generous acts of friendship.

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING AmEmbassy LONDON

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

Charge: STATE

Control:

Date:

ACTION: SecState WASHDC PRIORITY
LONDON
~~LIMDIS~~ EXDIS
FOR LEDDY FROM BRUCE

1. I have spoken to Fonoff officials each day about my hope agrement for my successor will be granted soonest possible. As you know several bureaucratic clearances are involved.

2. I was informed this morning that they hope to lay before the Queen tomorrow afternoon, after the Fonmin's return from Luxembourg, the final papers for her assent. This may be forthcoming Friday evening, but one cannot be sure it will be done before Monday. In any matter touching upon the Queen's prerogatives Government departments are reluctant to ask for immediate handling at the Palace. I am assured by all concerned that there is no question about the request being granted once the customary formalities are observed.

3. In view of the probable dates of the President's forthcoming visit to London I think I should submit my resignation as Ambassador effective as of February 20 if that seems suitable. We have been sending out invitations, without reference to resignation, for that date to the traditional Bid Farewell reception given by retiring Ambassadors to their colleagues and Government officials, Parliamentarians, etc.

Drafted by: AMB:DBruce/eo

Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502
(8-65)

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

Charge: Control:

Date:

4. If the resignation as above stated seems desirable to the President and the Department I would appreciate the earliest decision you can conveniently make since I am finding the process of disentanglement somewhat complex and lengthy.

5. I want to do everything possible to make the turnover to my successor easy, effective and agreeable. Whatever judgment is reached, whether it is for an earlier or later resignation date, would meet with my ~~xx~~ unreserved approval.

BRUCE

Drafted by: Approving Officer:

Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502 (8-65)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classification~~

DRAFTING OFFICE COPY

29 C.

28.1.69

TELEPHONE, HATFIELD {2702. 3136.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
HATFIELD,
HERTS.

My dear David,

I've just heard from Bert that you & Evangeline may be leaving before we get back from America. That is very sad news, though even if we had seen you, it would have been goodbye but only au revoir, and au revoir, I hope, very soon. But I feel I must write just to thank you both for all you have done since you have been in this country. I don't think that there has

ever been, certainly in my lifetime,
so supremely successful an American
Ambassador and Ambassadress as you
have been, — successful in the
sense of having known and won the
affection of so wide a cross-section of
the British people. What made your
Embassy such a delightful one was
that one never knew who one was
going to meet there, — one anticipated
that one was going to enjoy oneself
immensely. And that applied to members

TELEPHONE, HATFIELD {2702. 3136.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
HATFIELD,
HERTS.

of all political parties, & of all sections
of society. And that must have given
you an individual knowledge of this
country, of what it is and what I
believe it still stands for, even in
this very odd period of our history.
I hate to think of your leaving (leaving
going, I am sure, to be impossible
for your country to find anyone who
is going to be so good an interpreter
to the United States of Great Britain

and G Great Britain & the United
States. All things alas!, however
good, have become to an end; but
we shall all miss you both, & and
continue to miss you. Do come
back as often as you can
Love to Evangeline, and please
give her my most grateful thanks
for all her many kindnesses to
me.
Yours ever
Bobbety.

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February 7, 1969 - Friday

E left this morning at six a.m. to spend the day in Paris.

Lunched at The Ivy, 1 West Street. I had not been there for more than twenty years. It used to be a great resort for [redacted] theatrical people, and apparently still is. The proprietor, a jolly Italian, said he felt highly honored by having the Bormans there a few nights ago.

The advance party of the President will consist of about 80 people, presumably many of them to attend to communications and security. We understand there are about twenty newspaper men, although what they will get out of this advance journey except a free ride is beyond me. Phil Kaiser is Control Officer for arrangements here.

We had today from the Foreign Office an interesting summary of a conversation between Christopher Soames, UK Ambassador to Paris, and President de Gaulle, during a lunch given by de Gaulle in honor of Soames a few days ago. The main elements of the General's comments were:

> If British entered Common Market, character of Common Market would be changed. DeGaulle said this was in principle all right with him: in long run he felt Common Market should evolve towards broad type of European free trade area in any case. But time not ripe for this and therefore not for British entry.
>
> That Britain and French should find themselves in opposition was nothing new. Throughout history they had been in position of adversaries. Only German menace had thrown them together, but this no longer existed; Russian menace which had flowed on behind, while not completely dispelled, was no longer sufficiently sharp to perform this function.
>
> Soames asked what, then, in de Gaulle's view, should Britain do? DeGaulle said the trouble with Britain, as with France's partners in EEC, was that they continued to be too close to Americans. What Britain should do is become more independent of Americans. Then it would be possible for Britain and France and the others "to get together as Europeans" and deal with dangers of two hegemonies.

Paul Nitze came to see me this afternoon.

Paul is somewhat uncertain as to his future plans, except that he will continue to live in Washington and occupy himself at least as an observer of the operations of Government. He is thinking of forming a banking connection with the Schroeder firm here, which has a substantial New York office and American business. A man of keen intellect and the highest character, he has been an excellent public servant for many years.

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Dined tonight at the Beefsteak. With one of my companions I had a long conversation on hounds and hunting. He is writing a book on the subject. He said that in Northumberland, where he lives, there are eleven packs of foxhounds, and the fields are larger than ever in their history. He is also an enthusiast of beagles and [redacted] harriers

February 8, 1969 - Saturday

I had this telegram this morning from Bill Rogers in Washington, to which I made the following reply:

This means a considerable disturbance in our plans, but on the other hand, will make the problem of packing simpler.

When I saw Lord Scarborough the other night at the Santa Cruz dinner, I told him of my interest in what Hartman had said about him in the book "The Remainder Biscuit". Hartman spoke of Scarborough's wonderful bravery when, after being shot in the stomach, he had continued to lead his men in an attack on the Germans during the first World War. In typical British fashion, his comment was "It was not a deep wound."

We had intended to go down to Easton Neston this morning and return before lunch tomorrow. There was a heavy fall of snow piled up on the main roads, the necessity of dealing with the Secretary of State's telegram, and a number of other things at the office, so we cancelled the trip. I am glad we did, since the newspapers are showing dismal photographs of hundreds of cars abandoned on country roads. The freeze is reported to be the most severe of any day in February in many years.

February 9, 1969 - Sunday

Sasha arrived at breakfasttime this morning from Boston, feeling chipper, as she seemingly invariably does. It is a joy having her here, and she will be a great help to us in packing. She graduated from [redacted] Radcliffe about ten days ago with honors. She [redacted] intent upon plunging into the field of urban planning and development in Boston. She thinks anything worth while in such enterprises will spring from activities in localities rather than from the Federal Government. According to her, Toledo, (Ohio) and Boston have made more progress in such planning than any [redacted] communities at home.

At three o'clock this afternoon we welcomed at the Embassy the American Study Mission on West Europe, sent out by the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University. Livie

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EXDIS
FOR THE AMBASSADOR FROM THE SECRETARY
REF LONDON 997

The President and I greatly appreciate all your help and courtesy in facilitating the transition in London for us and for the new Ambassador. While I know that an early departure would be welcome to you I wonder whether you would be willing to stay until about the middle of March. I think it would be best to have our Ambassador [redacted] to the Court of St. James in place during the President's visit and your presence would be invaluable. Also, I know you will understand the difficulties in assuring the arrival, presentation of credentials, etc. for the new Ambassador prior to the President's visit. I hope therefore that you will agree to plan on making your resignation effective about March 15. If so, we can talk further when we meet in London. Meanwhile, my warmest thanks and best wishes.

February 8, 1969

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CONFIDENTIAL

FEB. 8, 1969

EXDIS
FOR THE SECRETARY FROM BRUCE

1. Greatly appreciate your message.
2. Glad and honored to remain as suggested, and to make resignation effective about mid-March, after talking to you in London.
3. Best regards.

BRUCE

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Merchant, the Chairman, is quite ill with a kidney infection [redacted] and was unable to come, so Fritz Nolting, head of the Morgan Guaranty Bank in Paris is Acting Chairman. I gave a somewhat lengthy briefing, [redacted] then we threw open the meeting, attended by all our chief officers, to questions. It was most interesting, and I think the group admired the competence of our people such as Spiers and Cleveland, as well as the articulate and balanced way in which they handled their subjects. After a couple of hours of this, I spent some time with Phil Kaiser and members of the staff looking over the biographies they had prepared, on instructions from the President, of British personalities he is likely to meet here. It seemed to me remarkable that our people were able to deliver such comprehensive judgments of those concerned. This work was done under great pressure, for 67 biographical comments were required, 21 of them [redacted] lengthy.

Had a talk after the meeting with Adolph Schmidt, an old friend, whose judgment I value on financial, as well as other questions. He thinks high interest rates, inflation and other disturbing influences will have eventually a depressing effect on American business. He fears small holders, especially in Mutual Funds, will cash in, with the result there will be heavy liquidiations, and the effect consequent upon this, as well as sales from other sources, will depress the stock market and disturb the economy.

Still cold today, no more snow, but the ground is covered with it, and the temperature below freezing.

Those at the meeting this afternoon were:

February 10, 1969 - Monday

Went to Miss MacInnes, then lunched with Sasha at Bucks, where she ate a decongealed half-grouse. She is marvelous company, a boon companion at table, for she has a splendid appetite. She has never had a drink of hard liquor, nor does she smoke, but she likes wines.

Had a haircut this afternoon at Claridges; was tonsored by Peter, who was shifted there from the Savoy, and is enjoying his new locale.

Aside from routine business, spent most of the rest of the day on matters connected with President Nixon's visit. His advance party, headed by his Special Counsel, John D. Erlichman, and Ambassador Emil Mosbacher, Chief of Protocol, arrived here this morning with a

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THE CENTER FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
Georgetown University

AMERICAN STUDY MISSION ON WEST EUROPE

February 8 - 22, 1969

* Honorable Livingston T. Merchant, Chairman
Former Under Secretary of State
Former Director, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

* Mr. Nicholas J. Campbell, Jr., Vice-Chairman
President, Esso Europe, Inc.

* Dr. Henry C. Wallich, Vice-Chairman
Professor of Economics, Yale University
Former Member, President's Council of Economic Advisers
Columnist Newsweek magazine
Author: Mainsprings of German Revival

* Admiral Arleigh Burke
Chairman, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University
Former U.S. Chief of Naval Operations and Member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Dr. David M. Abshire
Executive Director, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University
Co-editor: National Security: Political, Military, and Economic Strategies in the Decade Ahead (1963)

* Honorable Theodor C. Achilles
Vice Chairman, Executive Committee, The Atlantic Council of the United States
Former Deputy U.S. Permanent Representative on the NATO Council

* Mr. Isaac L. Auerbach
President, Auerbach Corporation
Member, Advisory Board, C.S.I.S., Georgetown University

* Mr. Frank R. Barnett
President, National Strategy Information Center, Inc.
Member, Advisory Board, C.S.I.S., Georgetown University

* Panelists

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Mr. Gene E. Bradley
Member, Board of Directors, Atlantic Council of the United States
Editor: Building the American-European Market: Planning for the 1970's

Dr. Alvin J. Cottrell
Senior Staff, C.S.I.S., Georgetown University
Author: The Politics of the Atlantic Alliance
Co-author: Cyprus between East and West

* Honorable Thomas B. Curtis
Former Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1950-1968)
Former Member: Ways and Means Committee; Joint Economic Committee; and Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation

* Dr. Harold Charles Deutsch
Chairman, Department of History, University of Minnesota
Author: The New Europe, the Common Market and the United States

* Dr. James E. Dougherty
Executive Vice President, St. Joseph's College
Associate: Foreign Policy Research Institute
Co-author: Politics and the Alliance

Mr. Kenneth Gilmore
Associate, C.S.I.S., Georgetown University
Washington Editor, Readers' Digest

* Dr. Lawrence B. Krause
Senior Staff, The Brookings Institution
Editor: The Common Market: Progress and Controversy

* Mr. R. Daniel McMichael
Administrative Officer, Scaife Family.

* Honorable Frederick E. Nolting, Jr.
Vice President, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company (Paris)
Former Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Delegation to NATO and European Regional Organizations (USRO), U.S. Alternate Representative on North Atlantic Council

* Mr. Adolph W. Schmidt
Vice President and Governor, T. Mellon and Sons

Mr. Richard J. Whalen
Writer-in-residence, C.S.I.S., Georgetown University
Former associate editor, Fortune magazine and of Time mag. Inc

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Mr. John Bernard
Field Representative, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University
Former staff member, The National War College

Mrs. Christa D. Thompson
Fiscal Officer and secretary, C.S.I.S., Georgetown University

Dr. Andrew W. Green
Research Associate, C.S.I.S., Georgetown University

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large crowd of associates, and, for reasons yet undefined, 20 newspapermen. Phil Kaiser is Control Officer for the visit, so he and I had a preliminary talk with Messrs. Erlichman and Mosbacher, by both of whom I was favorably struck, before we took them into the big conference room, where they briefed our officers and staff on arrangements for the visit. There are numberless details that remain to be settled. We were all impressed by the business-like way in which Mr. Erlichman has planned the whole operation.

The agrément for Mr. Annenberg was granted today. Mrs. Annenberg is due to arrive this morning to stay with us. She will have accompanying her two interior decorators from the West Coast. Her flight, however, was postponed, since no planes were able to take off from the Eastern Seaboard this morning because of a devastating blizzard. We now expect her tomorrow.

February 11, 1969 - Tuesday

I sent off the following letter to Dean Rusk yesterday afternoon:

Lunched today at Grosvenor House, at a function given jointly by the American Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh. Since I had a good deal to do with the preliminary arrangements, I was allotted the easy task of receiving Prince Philip in the private drinking room before we filed into lunch at one o'clock.

There were about a thousand people at the lunch. I sat between John Clover, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and The Rt. Worshipful The Lord Mayor of Westminster, Councillor C. A. Prendergast. Prendergast is another example of how men of unusual personality and ability take on such positions for a year of what is in effect voluntary and unpaid service. Prince Philip made a good speech, in the course of which, referring to the recent visit by the Queen and himself to Brazil, he told this story, which I shall abridge: When God was making gifts to various portions of the world, he lavished riches of every sort on Brazil. After some days of this, his advisers complained that there would be little in the way of good things left for other countries. God admonished them, saying "Don't worry, tomorrow I shall create the Brazilians."

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Typewritten copy of handwritten note
from Ambassador Bruce to The Honorable Dean Rusk

10 February 1969

Dear Dean:

Before leaving here next month I want to tell you how pr[illegible] I have always been of serving under your direction. It seems to me you have combined courage, integrity and ability in singular degree, and have justly earned the affection of your associates, and the respect of all, even of those who were bitter opponents at times of your policies.

I doubt you are willing to take the rest in green pastures that is so fully your due, but wherever you are, or whatever you do, I shall think of you with admiration.

Ever yours,

David

The Honorable Dean Rusk

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I proposed the toast to The Queen, and Charles Ritchie, Canadian High Commissioner, that to The President of the United States. During the vote of thanks advanced by Mr. Clover, he stressed the importance of seizing every opportunity to enlarge international trade, citing in that connection a quotation attributed to Confucius "Keep your mouth open in the hope a chicken will hop in." It was probably the most successful lunch any Chamber of Commerce--in this case, the combined ones-ever held here.

We dined tonight with Gérard André, Minister of the French Embassy, at 6 Wilton Crescent. The others were Lady Cholmondeley, Elizabeth and Alec Douglas-Home, Aliki and John Russell. The Russells are soon returning to Brazil, but expect [redacted] shortly to be posted elsewhere. He is justly considered a great wit, and takes liberties with the Foreign Office permitted to no one else. Alec said he had sacked John several times for indiscretions, but [redacted] always reinstated him the following day. The most recent dispatch that amused, and in some cases irritated, his Foreign Office colleagues, was one in which he enclosed a shrunken head he had bought in an Indian village in Brazil. In one eye socket he had affixed a monocle, and labelled the package as containing the head of his predecessor in office.

Before going to André's, E and I stopped in to talk to Mrs. Annenberg, who arrived this morning from Philadelphia with the two interior decorators, Mr. Hanes and Mr. Grayber, who seemed amiable fellows. She is pretty and vivacious. We did not have much time for conversation, but I gather she has obtained permission from President Nixon to do whatever she likes in the way of remodeling, renovating and refurnishing the Embassy residence, provided it is all carried out at the Annenberg's expense. Mr. Hanes, [redacted] a delightful old boy, was heard complaining today, when poised on a step-ladder measuring a wall for paintings, "I am too old, too tired and too rich for this kind of thing."

We went on from our delicious dinner with André to Buckingham Palace, for the first black tie function we have ever attended there. There were about 600 guests, young, middle aged and old, but the majority youthful. It was a pleasant occasion. The Queen, the Queen Mother, Prince Philip and some of the other members of the family kindly observed how sorry they were about our impending departure. I told Prince Philip how much I had enjoyed his Brazilian joke at lunchtime,

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and he told a couple of other side-splitting ones. He is always quick and ready in speech and affability.

February 12, 1969 - Wednesday

My 71st birthday. More or less the usual routine, except I lunched with E and Sasha at the Turf.

Ricardo Sicre came to see me this morning. He is passing through London on his way to Southampton, where he is having another boat built, this one a sailing vessel. He said he believes Franco has the situation in Spain under control, and he expects no more serious troubles there for the time being. All of his business ventures are going well, his four sons are in Universities in the United States, his wife is doing social work in New York, and he is about to go skiing at Gstaad. I have seldom met a man who made a fortune in business who so enjoys his life outside it.

This evening Phyllis and Paul Nitze came to the house for drinks. Afterwards we went to a farewell dinner given for us by Fleur and Tom Meyer.

Before going to the house, Eleanor, Henrietta and the others in the offices of Phil and myself generously feted me with champagne.

The dinner at the Meyers' was quite an event. I had a chance to talk to Mrs. Wilson, whom I always find most agreeable. Margot Fonteyn came in rather late, looking as refreshingly gay and beautiful as ever. She told me I should not allow myself to think of myself as being 71, but should reverse the supposed age of dogs to humans, and therefore count my age as ten years. It was a delightful evening, and so good of the Myers to entertain us in this way.

Georgina Forbes made me a present of a fine French book of miniatures, with a glorious binding.

February 13, 1969 - Thursday

This morning I met the members of the American School board in our small dining room area, where to my great surprise they presented me with a lovely silver cigarette box, and said they intended to call the house to be built for the headmaster "Bruce House", and put a plaque on it to that effect. I was quite overwhelmed, for although I have followed the affairs of the School with keen interest, it is Jack Herfurt and the members of the Board who were responsible for the

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DINNER AND SUPPER PARTY

To say Farewell to Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce

Wednesday, February 12th

AT DINNER

H.R.H. Prince Richard of Gloucester
Ambassador and Mrs. Bruce
Home Secretary and Mrs. Callahan
Sir Nicholas and Lady Sekers
Mrs. Wilson
Mr. and Mrs. William Rees-Mogg
Sir Max and Lady Rayne
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice MacMillan
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Montague Meyer

AT BUFFER SUPPER

Lord and Lady Trevelyan
Lord Thomson
Lord and Lady Chalfont
Lionel Bart
Hon. and Mrs. Vere Harmsworth
Lord Goodman
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Carter
Mrs. Betty Kenward
Mr. and Mrs. ~~Evans-Krys~~ Sheldon Krys
Anna Massey
Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens
Lord and Lady Shawcross
Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
Mrs. Alistair Forbes
Miss Beatrix Miller (Editor of Vogue)
Dame Margot Fonteyn
Mr. David Frost
Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Connors
Lady Hesketh
H.E. The Spanish Ambassador and Mme. de Santa Cruz

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splendid success they have had in acquiring land, fending off suits, and above all, raising the moneys necessary for the purpose. So far, they have firm commitments of $2,200,000, and have reason to expect they will secure another million.

After this, I went to lunch at Shell Centre, where I met Messrs. Spaght and Loudon, and some of the Directors of Royal Dutch. They are a knowledgeable lot, almost as familiar with the most obscure places in the world as they are with their own countries.

During the afternoon Dr. Adams, from Keele University, came to see me. He heads the flourishing program for American Studies there, the most significant work of this kind being done in any English University. A man of about 38, I found him one of the most interesting and engaging conversationalists I have met for a long time. It seems the Center is to be named after me.

Tonight E and I motored out to have dinner with Caroline and Ian Gilmore, at Old Isleworth. The Robert Kees (author), Tony Lincoln (lawyer), Nicko Henderson and his wife, were there. Nicko has left Spain, and is now studying Polish in London, before going to Warsaw as British Ambassador. He is an unusually bright and amusing diplomat.

February 14, 1969 - Friday

We had a meeting this morning of the Fulbright Commission, probably the last I shall attend. Before his death, De Myers had arranged for the members of the Commission to give me a farewell lunch at the Connaught. This turned out to be great fun, though it was lamentable it could not have been held while he was alive. Jack Wolfenden and Arthur Goodhart made all too flattering remarks about the interest I had taken in the work of the Commission. Some one, probably Jack Herfurt, certainly did a good job with the management of the Connaught on what we were to eat and drink. The menu was:

This afternoon, John Steele of TIME and LIFE came to see me. He is going around the European Capitals to be visited by President Nixon, on a scouting trip with a view to writing about the topics likely to be discussed in each place.

Mrs. Annenberg and the two interior decorators left this morning for the United States. Her present intention is to make certain alterations in the house, and send many of their own things from home to furnish it. She seems to expect not to move into it for some eight months after their official arrival here, and during that period, to live at an hotel, then, if she finds something suitable, a house or an apartment.

VINS

Chateau de Sancerre 1963
Louis de Sancerre
Bottled in France.

Chambolle-Musigny 1957
Patriarche Pere et Fils.

Taylors 1945

Hine 1935

DEJEUNER

Oeuf en Surprise Connaught.
******

Caneton Braisé Montmorency
Haricots Verts au Beurre
Pommes Nouvelles
******

Macedoine de Fruits au Kirsch
Crème fraîche
Palmiers Dorés
******

Fromages Variés
Celeri et Biscuits.
****

Café

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February 15, 1969 - Saturday

Agitated morning. There were instructions from the President and Secretary of State to ascertain, on an urgent basis, whether the Government here wished the President to nominate an American officer to succeed General Lemnitzer at SHAPE, since Lemnitzer has given notice he wished to retire from the US Army on June 30. This will arouse great interest in London, and in the Continental countries, whose Prime Ministers are being simultaneously approached. President deGaulle is to be informed, but not consulted, nor is an answer expected of him, since France is no longer a member of the Defense Committee charged with such matters.

There has for some years been a disposition on the part of several of the European countries to demand the appointment of a non-American to this post. Under present circumstances, however, I think they will select an American, since for obvious reasons neither a German nor Britisher would probably be acceptable, and a Frenchman would not be eligible. If they consent to this change, the President would name Andrew Goodpaster. I think highly of Andy, who, aside from his military competency, is intellectually superior, and has good judgment. He served President Eisenhower at the White House, and was in effect his Intelligence Officer. He is at present, I believe, Military Adviser to President Nixon.

The message stated that although an early response would be welcomed, if the addressees wished, the affair could be discussed during the Nixon visit abroad.

At three o'clock this afternoon, E and I went to the Dunraven wedding at the Catholic Church on Farm Street. The bride, Miss Geraldine McAleer, is a Catholic, while the Dunravens are Anglicans. Everyone says she is a remarkable young woman in point of character. Thady was wheeled down the aisle in a wheel chair, looking frail and tiny. The bride-to-be towered above him. In some respects it was a pathetic sight, but the bridegroom was about the happiest looking person I ever sa

Tonight, E, Sasha and I went to see Greta Garbo in"Anna Karenina" . Her opposite number was Frederic March, once a great screen attraction. Garbo was marvelous, and made March by comparison look a ham. He certainly did not have the appearance of an aristocratic Russian guardsman ladykiller.

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February 16, 1969 - Sunday

We still have eight days to go before the President arrives, but the number of messages flowing back and forth between here and Washington are almost mountain high, covering every conceivable aspect of his stay here. Many of our staff are on duty all day trying to cope with the situation, and I gave such advice as I could.

The temperature is still below freezing.

February 17, 1969 - Monday

Jack Reynolds, Publisher and President of the magazine OCEAN, produced in California, called on me this morning. He showed me two numbers of this periodical; I thought them brilliantly written and illustrated. His ambition is to produce something in this specialized field of the quality ascribed to the National Geographic Magazine. He is an enthusiast, as more and more people are becoming, depicting and analyzing the mysteries of the sea.

Lunched at Bucks with Martine de Courcel, than which there can be no more enjoyable experience. As far as she knows, they will remain here indefinitely, despite the talk of President de Gaulle wishing to have him back in Paris.

Stuart Symington came to the office to see me this afternoon. He had with him Mr. Calhoun, who Stu says is the leading citizen of St. Louis. Calhoun is a man of fine appearance, and has been Symington's travel companion on a lightning one-week trip, in the course of which they visited Istanbul, Athens, Bonn, Rome, Naples, Brussels, Tel Aviv and Paris.

Stu says he has turned from a hawk into a dove, and is utterly opposed to the program for an anti-ballistic missile system. He thinks, if carried through, it would cost about a hundred billion dollars. He hopes the Administration will conduct as quickly as possible bilateral negotiations with the Soviets on curtailing our respective military budgets, and reaching agreements to terminate various dangerous rivalries. He continues apprehensive of threats to economic stability at home, as well as abroad. The present rate of inflation in the United States justly alarms him, but when it comes to paring down the Federal budget, he confesses he finds a tendency in Government and Congress to increase, rather than diminish, expenses, although the sentiment for economy is strong throughout the

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country. He thinks great savings could be made in military appropriations even before a possible termination of the war in Vietnam.

Michael Palliser came to see me at the office this afternoon, at the bidding of the Prime Minister. We talked about a number of details connected with the President's stop here, even including what the menu might be at Chequers. The chief objective of the Prime Minister, it seems to me, is to spend as much time as possible alone with the President, with a view to establishing the kind of personal relationship that would enable the PM to communicate directly, cordially and constructively with the White House. For some reason, the PM would like to board the President's plane, and to descend the ramp with him. He had not been originally scheduled to do so, since the customary procedure is for the American Ambassador to exchange a few words with the President before he descends onto British soil. As a further complication, the first Britisher normally to greet the President would be the Queen's representative, in this case Lord Cobbold, Lord Chamberlain, who would in turn present the President to the Prime Minister. I suspect the PM, with his concern over how television and photographers will publicize their meeting, has thought of having the limelight turned on himself and Mr. Nixon before they become almost indistinguishable in the general crowd. I told Michael I would give some consideration to this, and we would discuss it at another time. My own inclination is to cut the Gordian knot by not boarding the plane myself, and to follow the routine otherwise established.

Tonight, starting at ten o'clock, we had another discotheque party that lasted until about 3:30 a.m. Some of the costumes worn by young people were in every sense of the word fantastic, and most of them attractive. There was much dancing in the area, which resembled the Black Hole of Calcutta, draped in black velvet with odd looking lights swirling around immediately below the canopy. There was also evident enjoyment of the gargantuan feast, which covered a table running from one end of the large dining room to the other. As the evening wore on, the amount of champagne and Moselle consumed appeared almost limitless, but no one seemed in the slightest degree intoxicated. The guests were:

Many polite compliments were offered by these friends.

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MONDAY 17th FEBRUARY 1969 - 10 pm onwards - Black tie or informal

Accepted

~~H.R.H. Princess Alexandra & Mr. Angus Ogilvy~~
Princess Joan Aly Khan
Mr. & Mrs. Kingsley Amis & Mr. Martin Amis
Dame Margot Fonteyn - in possible
Sir Frederick Ashton
Hon. J.J. Astor
Hon. Michael Astor - & if possible
Mr. & Mrs. Jeremy Hutchinson & Sir Berkeley & Lady Gage
Mr. & Mrs. George Axelrod - if possible
Hon. Adrian & Mrs. Berry
Mr. John Betjeman
Lady Arabella Boxer
Mr. Christopher & Hon. Mrs. Bridge
Mr. & Mrs. Alan Brien
The Viscount Camrose
Mr. & Mrs. John Carter
The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish
Mr. & Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck
Viscount & Viscountess Chelsea
Lord & Lady John Cholmondeley
Mr. Peter Coats
Miss Pamela Colin
Mr. & Mrs. John Crosby
Hon. Lady de Zulueta
Mr. Robin Day
Hon. Charles & Mrs. Douglas-Home
Mr. David Douglas-Home
Mr. Peter Eyre
Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks
Mr. Robin Fedden
Mr. Michael Fish
Mr. & Mrs. Nigel Fisher
Mr. Frank & Lady Katharine Giles
Mr. Ian & Lady Caroline Gilmour
Mr. & Mrs. Hamish Hamilton
Mr. Charles Harding
Lord & Lady Hartwell
Mr. Nicholas Henderson
Mr. David & Lady Pamela Hicks
Mr. Derek Hill
Viscount Hood
Mr. John Keswick
Mr. & Mrs. William Keswick
Mrs. Lancaster
Mr. & Mrs. Osbert Lancaster
Mr. & Mrs. Nigel Lawson
Mr. Bernard Levin
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Lewis
The Earl of Lichfield
Lady Headworth
Mr. Patrick & Lady Amabel Lindsay
Mr. Hugh Lintrel

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Accepted ctd

Marquis & Marchioness of Lothian
Sir Fitzroy Maclean
Mr. Maurice & Hon.Mrs. Macmillan - if possible
Mr. & Mrs. Rory McEwen
Mr. Lees & Hon.Mrs. Mayall
Lord & Lady Melchett
Mr. Angus Menzies
Lady Alexandra Metcalfe
Miss Beatrix Miller - if possible
Mr. & Mrs. Ferdinand Mount
Mr. & Mrs. Mostyn-Owen
Viscount Norwich
Count Jean Oberndorff
Mr. & Mrs.Peter Petrie
Mrs. Phipps
Mr. Anthony & Lady Violet Powell
Mr. Tristram Powell

Mr. Norman St.John Stevas
Lord & Lady George Scott
Mr. David & Lady Caroline Somerset
Mr. Sam Spiegel
Mr. & Mrs. Jocelyn Stevens
Mr. Whitney & Lady Daphne Straight
Professor Hugh Thomas
Lady Thorneycroft & her daughter
Princess Elizabeth of Toro, Mrs. de Meo & her son
Mr. Hugh & Lady Alexandre Trevor-Roper
Mr. & Mrs.John Updike
Mr. & Mrs.Francis Watson
Mr. & Mrs.George Weidenfeld
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Wells
Mr. Peter Wilson
Mr. Philip Wilson
Sir Solly & Lady Joan Zuckerman
Sir John & Lady Russell
Mr. Frederick Warner

Diplomatic Corps

High Commissioner for Australia & Lady Downer
High Commissioner for Canada & Mrs. Ritchie
Chilean Ambassador & Madame Santa Cruz
French Ambassador & Baronne de Courcel
Luxembourg Ambassador & Madame Clasen
Spanish Ambassador & Marquesa de Santa Cruz

The Ambassador & Mrs.Bru...
Miss Sasha Bruce
Minister & Mrs.Kaiser

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Not Yet Replied

Viscountess Astor
Mr. Cecil Beaton
Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Bernstein
A Mr.Mark & Lady Annabel Birley
Mr. & Mrs. Cyril Connolly
Mr. Neil Balfour
Hon.Robert Corbett
Mr. & Mrs. Aidan Crawley
Viscount & Viscountess de L'Isle
Earl & Countess of Dalkeith
Earl & Countess of Dartmouth
Earl & Countess of Drogheda
Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald
Mrs. Afdera Fonda
Mr.Alastair & Hon.Mrs. Forbes
Mr. David Frost
Mr. John Galliher
Viscount & Viscountess Hambleden
Marquess & Marchioness of Londonderry
Mr. & Mrs. R.F. Lycett-Greene
Mr. David McEwen
Mr. John McEwen
Mr. Jonathan & Dr.Rachel Miller
Mr. & Mrs. Dudley Moore
Mrs. Quennell
Mrs. Patricia Rawlings
Hon.Sir Steven Runciman
Lord & Lady St.Oswald
Sir Nicholas & Lady Sekers
Mr. Colin & Lady Anne Tennant
Mr. John Wells
Princess Elizabeth of Yugoslavia
Patricia Countess Jellicoe
Senator Stuart Symington
Senator Claiborne Pell
Mr. & Mrs. Jo Grimond
X [illegible]
Mr. Sam White (E.Standard Paris)
Mr. Anthony Harwood

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YOUNG

Accepted

Hon.Eleanor Berry
Hon.Harriet Berry
Hon.Nicholas Berry
Miss Susan Cavendish
Miss Arabella Churchill
Mr. Charles Clasen
Miss Elizabeth Clasen
Mlle Marie-Helene Claudel
Miss Harriet Crawley
Miss Sarah Giles
Mr. Alexander Macmillan
Lady Victoria Percy
Lord Quennington
Miss Lucia Santa Cruz
Lady Victoria Yorke & Mr.Oliver Hoare
Mrs. Zara Stevenson
Mr. Peter Campbell
Miss Georgina Russell
Mr. Alex. Russell
Mr. John Stirling
Miss Gloria Emerson

Not Yet Replied

Earl of Ancram
Mr. Christopher Balfour
Mr. Hercules Bellville
Hon.Michael Brett
Hon.Charles Cecil
Miss Artemis Cooper
Mr. Andrew Crawley
Mr. Randal Crawley
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Morant
Mr. Clive Gibson
Mr. Mark Heathcoat Amory
Lord Hesketh
Lady Cecil Kerr
Lady Clare Kerr
[illegible]
[illegible]
R Mr. John Murray & Mr.Halam Murray
R Miss Fredis Murray
Hon.Victoria Ormsby-Gore
Hon.Kevin Pakenham
Lady Caroline Percy
Lady Charlotte Ponsonby
Mr. John Stuart
Miss Sophie van den Bosch
Senor Don Pepe Carlos Villaverde (Spanish Amb's son - will come if he can)
Mr. Adam Macmillan

SECRET

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February 18, 1969 - Tuesday

Spent most of the day on matters connected with the Presidential visit. We are in almost complete disagreement with Washington on the selection of those members of the press who might be seen by the President in a group of twenty people, consisting of representatives of business, Trade Unions, Universities, and "intellectuals" (which, with the change of jargon, are now referred to as "intellects"). Of the twenty, only four would be journalists. We are proposing the elimination of press representation unless at least a minimum of six are invited. Even so, animosity will make itself felt by those non-participants who would consider themselves neglected.

Unfortunately, the liaison at home in respect to such planning between the White House and the State Department is imperfect to the point at times of being almost non-existent. Many requests come in to add or subtract someone from the list of our people whom we had previously been told to introduce into various functions. The latest was a statement that Mr. Mosbacher, the new Chief of Protocol, a famous yachtsman, had not been put on any of the lists of invitees for social functions. We were informed it would be pleasing to the President if he could be added to those four Americans previously listed to lunch with the Queen and Prince Philip on February 25. Since the Queen had already decided to have a luncheon for twelve, eight of whom would be British, amongst them two of her children, a last minute intervention on behalf of Mosbacher is a bit difficult to handle. It was impossible for me to ascertain whether the President himself had any interest in this item, or by whom it was inspired. To spare, however, further wrangling over the trans-Atlantic telephone, I called Michael Adeane and candidly told him of our dilemma. He said he would take it up tomorrow with the Queen.

Tonight the Pilgrims had a farewell dinner in my honor at the Savoy. David Harlech, the Chairman, was absent in America, so Gavin Astor, with whom I stood in the receiving line for half an hour, presided. I sat between Gavin and Michael Stewart, with whom I had a long and, to me, interesting conversation about painting and literature. He considers Henry Moore, the sculptor, one of the great men of England, and E. M. Forster its leading contemporary literary character. Michael himself paints.

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My health was proposed by the Prime Minister in a flattering speech. The Society of Professional Toastmasters of London have just voted him, with I think full justification, the best after dinner speaker in Britain. He was seconded by Alec Douglas-Home, a great favorite with the audience, who was more than kind in what he said about Evangeline and me, as had been the case with the PM. I then delivered this discourse, hoping it would not prove too turgid:

Anyhow, it was a wonderful exhibition of courtesy on the part of the Pilgrims, and I was deeply grateful for it.

February 19, 1969 - Wednesday

After the staff meeting I found further conversations about being invited to Mosbacher [redacted] the Palace had been going on at the Foreign Office. We then decided, if necessary, to have him dine at Downing Street, and to drop the quasi request for him to lunch. Like so many things in life, it was too late to change, for in the middle of our confabulations with the Foreign Office, Adeane called me to say the Queen would be delighted to add our Chief of Protocol to her party.

Senator Pell came to see me this morning. He also is interested in oceanography, like my visitor of yesterday, Mr. Reynolds. Claiborne is attractive, and has a strong feeling about the Foreign Service, having once been a member of it. I think I wheedled him into being ready [redacted] to have a portrait made and presented to the Embassy from a likeness of his ancestor, George M. Dallas, who was Minister here in the 19th Century (1856-1861). Since the present head of the Bayard family of Delaware is a great friend of his, he said he would try to extract a similar gift from him of a likeness of the Bayard who was accredited here from 1893 to 1897.

Ray Scherer, the newly appointed head of NBC here, came to see me at the office. I like him, and think he will do well in London.

Eldon Griffiths gave me a farewell lunch at his house. The others were Alec Douglas-Home, Douglas Dodds-Parker, and Denis Greenhill. It was a great pleasure to be with them. Eldon is concerned over the use of space for military purposes, and thinks we ought to stretch ourselves to out-do the Russians in that vast area.

This morning I had a letter from Merian Cooper, written in Vienna on the same subject. He believes the great war of the future, if one occurs, will be waged there, remarking "The Russians are going all out

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FOR RELEASE NOT BEFORE
8:30PM, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH.

OFFICIAL TEXT FROM U.S.I.S.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE, AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON

SPEECH DELIVERED BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

THE HON. DAVID K.E. BRUCE

TO "THE PILGRIMS" AT THE SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1969.

I have been told that the swan is the most romantic of aquatic birds, I have only once heard its famous dying song, and found it lugubrious. Tonight, in making my own farewell, I feel both joy and sorrow; joy in that a return home is always desirable, sorrow in that, when quitting this fascinating country, I shall leave a part of my heart behind.

During our stay here, my wife and I have encountered, with few exceptions, such universal courtesy and consideration that one had no feeling of being alien to your scene. Those exceptions were symptomatic of world-wide restlessness amongst the young, and usually were boisterous demonstrations of anti-Americanism, often participated in by Americans. Had I been more quick-witted, perhaps I should have imitated Voltaire who, when set upon in Hyde Park by anti-French elements, pleaded: "Ah, brave Englishmen, am I not already unhappy enough not to have had the good fortune of being born amongst you?"

We regret no year, no month, no day of our assignment here, for they have been shot through with delight.

Diplomats are professional Pilgrims. Perhaps I should add that only the most buoyant of optimists would contend that they worship with equal fervor at the various shrines to which, to use a secular word, they are accredited.

This evening I find myself in company with Pilgrims of many kinds, with whom I am grateful to be connected, remembering, as I vividly do, how, nearly eight years ago, you made me welcome as a newly appointed Ambassador.

I have found this post completely satisfying, affording an opportunity to observe a people sympathetic with my own in religious beliefs, in political traditions, in habits of speech, thought, and behaviour.

This prompts me to ask how firmly these links, these affinities, lying at the very root of the Anglo-American association, exist today? Is there any longer a special relationship between Britain and the United States, or is this merely a cant phrase overused and abused at such meetings as this?

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In one particular, at least, a special relationship undoubtedly exists between Great Britain and the United States. This is in the field of intergovernmental transactions which have been carried on in a rare spirit of frankness and trust. From your Prime Ministers and our Presidents, down through all gradations of official circles, the intercourse between representatives of the two Governments has been conspicuous for candor and understanding, in a fullness unique in such commerce. For myself, I say, without reserve, that the most productive experiences of my service here have been due to the unvarying cordiality and kindliness of successive Prime Ministers, Cabinet members, Parliamentarians, and officials in respect to my professional and personal concerns.

Certainly few will deny that our alliance has changed dramatically even during the life span of those present tonight.

For this, I believe the War of 1939 was somewhat responsible. The remarkable partnership then existent was the product, in great degree, of joint military involvements. To the everlasting credit of both nations, it was conclusively demonstrated that during such an emergency national jealousies and prejudices would not be countenanced.

Although this understanding drew our two countries closer together, in the face of a common danger, than ever before in their histories, it served also to mask, at least for a while, the potential differences, the sometimes divergent future aims of the two partners. These differences were sure eventually to make themselves felt, and, when they did, to impose strains on the principals, who were themselves increasingly distracted and harassed by their internal political problems in the post-war years.

Since then, the citadels of Western civilization have been almost continuously under fire; some of the most violent assaults have come not from the enemy without but from the even more destructive foe within.

I think it behoves us all, and by that I mean all who believe wholeheartedly, and with gratitude, in the imperishable greatness of the civilization into which we have been born, to look with fresh eyes at the Anglo-American relationship, and to consider not only what it has been, but what it can become.

It is almost fashionable in United Nations debates to blame the Western World for the ills of human society everywhere.

At a time when our fellow men in large numbers, and in many portions of the World, are dying by violence or neglect, when miracles of scientific inventiveness do little to relieve the overwhelming preoccupations of the indigent and discontented, it is tempting to assert that Western Civilization has little to offer the peoples of this troubled century.

Let us not be so deceived. For over 1900 years, in spite of innumerable shortcomings and deficiencies, the face of the Western World has steadily turned away from the darkness of barbarism towards the light. This light has been represented, first, by an enduring belief in the immortal heritage and responsibilities of mankind, and, secondly, by what, at another Pilgrim dinner, Quintin Hogg called "the preservation of human liberty under a just law."

Never have these goals been wholly abandoned, though there have been long periods when the savage instincts of self-intoxicated demagogues have temporarily prevailed.

Because of that obstinate and abiding faith, the great Cathedral at Chartres is a more enduring manifestation of the temper of the Middle Ages than is the Hundred Years' War, and Habeas Corpus of profound significance even to those who recognize no other words of Latin.

Our civilization contains within its structure both the Old World and the New, and, in more immediate proximity, Great Britain and the United States. It should be remembered that Americans chose to become independent largely because the colonists were too British to accept anything less than freedom.

At no time in recent history has liberty been more fiercely menaced than now, or stood more in need of defenders. Who should those defenders be, if not the British and the Americans? For this were we favored: we were born of free men and women into societies divorced from the crippling poverty of underdeveloped countries, possessed of a common language, and code of law and morals, under dispositions where education is directed to the pursuit of knowledge, and where truth is accessible to all.

These are not trifling benefits, nor should they be lightly valued. For if they are, we shall not hold them long. If Anglo-American relations should founder, and Western civilization deteriorate, it will not be because the rest of the world has some better system, some nobler ideal to offer, but because we have ourselves proved too indolent, too sated with our own good fortunes, too lacking in vision to appreciate how great, how unique a heritage is ours.

There is not time to comment tonight, except glancingly, on what seems to me a distinct and deplorable error of the West, namely its lack of pride in its own accomplishments, and its ineptitude in defending itself against malevolent, self-righteous, hypocritical attacks upon its record. It is true that over the centuries we have, in internecine wars, devoured millions of our own children, that we have erred and strayed all too frequently from appointed paths, but by contrast with other civilizations that of the West today is paramount, morally, spiritually, and materially.

With a decided minority of the world's population, we produce the vast majority of its goods and services. Disorderly and ill-conducted though many of our affairs are, we represent a comparative stability that is the envy of others. We have demonstrated that the luxuries of the few can be made the necessities of the many. Our most vociferous critics are those who apply, unblushingly, a double standard to their political behaviour, who, aping the constitutional forms of Western democracies, transform their States, in practice, into autocracies and dictatorships.

I am fully conscious of the deplorable racial discrimination in my own country that cries out for redress and is, I hope, in process of receiving it, though as yet in grossly insufficient measure. It is our greatest problem, but I do not feel inclined to listen patiently to the strictures of those foreigners who permit and accept within their own territories discriminatory behaviour compared with which ours is mild indeed.

Aside from the Anglo-American relationship, what can the West do to improve further its own position? The greatest bar to its so doing is, in my opinion, that of narrow nationalism. Man is too often inclined to be uncooperative, suspicious, and parochial. He responds readily to appeals to his patriotism and chauvinism. Two great super-powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, presently hold the centre of the stage — China waits impatiently in the wings.

It needs no Toynbee to warn us of the inevitable cycles of the growth, decline and fall of seemingly impregnable empires. With all their resources, neither the U.S. nor the U.S.S.R. can be islands unto themselves. The Soviet Union has achieved an alliance system by exercising domination over what are essentially vassal states. The United States has intimately connected itself with other democratic countries through democratic associations. These, however, do not suffice, as now constituted, to meet our common needs.

President de Gaulle's ideal of a confederation stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals has been much derided. Though such a development will not come to fruition during my lifetime, and may serve as an excuse for postponing smaller, but pragmatic,

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410.4

and attainable consolidations, it is not an altogether chimerical vision for the future if intermediate arrangements are made.

Scientific and technological discoveries and innovations recognise no national boundaries. Communications on Earth and in Space have opened new windows of enquiry. Why is it that political institutions cannot be devised so that niggardly nationalism be enlarged, without debauching individual cultures, or the exercise of the essential principles of national sovereignties?

For the West not to pool more effectively its scientific and technological skills is wasteful and foolish, for extreme nationalism is as unreasonable in economic as in political areas.

I believe that any further progress of unity in the Western World will only come about through gradualism. The real importance of the existing movement toward European Union is that it might engender subsequent coalitions for greater purposes.

European Unity is, of course, entirely a matter for Europeans to decide, and not the business of the United States. My personal feeling is that Great Britain, incorporated in a Western European complex, contributing its unrivalled experience in world affairs, bringing into play its sense of law, order, and liberty, its emphasis on the dignity of the human individual, would serve as the nexus between the Old World and the North American Continent, at the same time increasing the capabilities of a United Europe to an equality, in most respects, with those of the United States and Canada.

Most of my fellow-citizens would probably regard this equality as being in our own security and other interests. It seems to me imperative for some such coalescense, and effective mobilization of now scattered and unused forces to be effected.

Other possibilities for new understandings are worthy of examination; common citizenship between certain countries is not unattractive.

This is my swan song to you and to Diplomacy. George Washington wisely warned his countrymen: "Permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded."

As I conceive it, perhaps the cardinal rule for an Ambassador in a foreign country is to cherish no antipathies or attachments for particular domestic political parties or programmes. This, fortunately, does not forbid him to contract friendships regardless of parties, or love the country of his residence dispassionately.

I shall close by quoting remarks made by General Eisenhower on June 6, 1951, on the seventh anniversary of D-Day. Speaking at Omaha Beach, he said:

> "All the free world would rally here again if Western civilization is threatened by aggression.... The free world is strong. Given the single ingredient of unity, there is nothing it cannot establish. Tragic experiences taught us that peace could never be the lot of those who were divided, fearful, or wishing to remain spectators."

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for the military conquest of space." He adds "there will never be a nuclear war on this planet if they succeed."

I dropped Alec at the House of Commons; this gave me an opportunity for conversation with this charming man.

Joe Kraft called on me this afternoon. He is on a visit to all the Capitals where the Presidential party will stop, to gather material for his column.

Shep Stone came to see me. He said the most publicized of our liberals, Ken Galbraith and Arthur Schlesinger, have both expressed approval of many of President Nixon's appointees, including Bill Rogers as Secretary of State.

E left the house at 6:30 p.m., to go to Paris, primarily to see Marie Louise Bousquet. There was a heavy snowstorm, and she spent an hour or more sitting in a BEA plane on the tarmac. Finally it was decided the craft could not take off, so in company with Geoffroy de Courcel, a fellow passenger, she returned home about eleven o'clock.

February 20, 1969 - Thursday

E left again at 6:30 this morning, hoping to get to Paris, but was still snowbound at nine o'clock.

We resumed at the office our interminable talks about the President's visit. The authorities have finally yielded to our recommendation not to have the press lords in the general meeting of dignitaries with the President. An additional spanner in the works has been an announcement from Washington calling for Heath and Thorpe to be accompanied during their interviews by several members of their parties, so as to match the number on the President's side. Each of these leaders desires to see him alone, so we have recommended he do so. Temporarily, Alec Douglas-Home has been euchred out of the game. He is said to be the President's favorite British politician, but the schedule may not permit their meeting for a nightcap after the Prime Minister's dinner Tuesday night.

In view of the many difficulties we have encountered here in scheduling arrangements, I dread to think of how much more complicated it will be in other Capitals where the Governments may not prove so cooperative as in London.

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At our regular Thursday meeting this morning we talked of the feeling of [redacted] apprehension in some Foreign Office circles as to whether the President may make a deal with deGaulle which might prove embarrassing to the British. In this connection the following telegram from Brussels is extremely interesting, as revealing deGaulle's attitude toward the British and the Americans:

The British are inclined to enter into the invited bilateral conversations with the French, with the proviso they will keep their allies fully informed.

During his recent visit to Germany the Prime Minister felt obliged to tell Kiesinger about the deGaulle-Soames conversation, and now the knowledge of it has become fairly widespread. The General is aware of this.

We received yesterday a copy of this letter sent on January 13, 1969, from President Nixon to the Prime Minister:

Bronson Tweedy, Phil Kaiser and myself met this afternoon to consider the delicate situation arising from undoubtedly true information that the President's quarters in Claridges Hotel are "bugged". This will be attended to.

To keep anything secret about the proposed itinerary seems hopeless. For security reasons it has now been decided the President will go to Chequers by an American helicopter [redacted] to be sent over from Germany. On his return journey, to avoid any demonstrations at the Battersea landing pad, it has been suggested he land at night on the lawn of the Regents Park residence. Only half a dozen people know of this, so perhaps this project will be successful.

The other night at the Pilgrims dinner, after listening to the PM and Alec Home, I thought I better preface my speech with some words of thanks to them, and started it off by saying "To be praised infinitely beyond one's deserts by such eminent men is a most pleasing experience. I do not recognize myself as possessing the merits so generously attributed to me."

At Canonbury Square today, Linda and Tony Lewis gave a lunch in my honor, with Mrs. Osbert Lancaster, Caroline and Ian Gilmore, Jennifer and Roy Jenkins, as the other guests. The Lewises have just returned from a trip to Kenya and Tanzania and are enamored of those countries.

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Amembassy London

IN TELEGRAM

INFO/ACTION: POL-3 #34.1

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: BRUSSELS
NO: 1094
RECD: FEB 18 1969
9:22 PM

INFO:
CRS-2
AMB
MIN
PAO
E:MIN
CCA
OB-4

POL:INT
POL:EX
POL:EX:E
POL:EX:A
POL:EX:F
POL:EX:N
POL:M
POL:L

E:GEN
E:FN
E:C
E:CI
E:AID
E:SCI
E:AEC
E:TRC
E:FAA
E:AG
E:TCEN
E:CUS
E:IRS
E:LE

DE RUFHBS 1094 0491939
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 181836Z FEB 69
FM AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 8111
INFO RUDTCR/AMEMBASSY LONDON 2528
RUFNCR/AMEMBASSY PARIS 3813
RUFHNA/USMISSION NATO 0426
STATE GRNC
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L BRUSSELS 1094

EXDIS

SUBJECT: SOAMES-DE GAULLE CONVERSATION

REF: USNATO-730

1. HARMEL ASKED ME TO CALL TODAY RE SEVERAL MATTERS.

2. DURING CONSIDERABLE TIME HE THOUGHT OUT LOUD ABOUT SOAMES-DE GAULLE CONVERSATION (REFTEL). HE FINDS THIS CONVERSATION "EXTRAORDINARY" PARTICULARLY IN CONTEXT OF PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO EUROPE.

3. HARMEL SAID THAT FRENCH AMBASSADOR HAD CALLED ON HIM YESTERDAY OBSTENSIBLY ON OTHER MATTERS BUT VERY CLEARLY TO ASCERTAIN WHAT HARMEL KNEW ABOUT SOAMES-DE GAULLE CONVERSATION

439.2

Amembassy London

IN TELEGRAM

INFO/ACTION: POL-3

SECRET

FROM: USNATO

NO: 730

RECD: FEB 18 1969

12:01 A.M.

DE RUFHNA 0732 0482155
ZNY SSSSS ZZH
R 172000Z FEB 69
FM USMISSION NATO
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 4975
INFO RUFHBS/AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS 1326
RUFNCR/AMEMBASSY PARIS 1465
RUDTCR/AMEMBASSY LONDON 1681
RUFHBS/USMISSION EC BRUSSELS
STATE GRNC
BT
S E C R E T SECTION 1 OF 2 USNATO 0730

EXDIS

1. A PREVIOUSLY SCHEDULED LUNCH TODAY WITH SYG BROSIO, BELGIAN PERMREP DE STAERCKE, AND PAUL HENRI SPAAK, TURNED INTO A DISCUSSION OF GENERAL DE GAULLE'S LATEST PROPOSAL TO WORK WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM IN DEVELOPING A SELECT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION AMONG FRANCE, UK, GERMANY AND ITALY. THE PURPOSE OF DE GAULLE'S APPROACH TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN PARIS WAS, DE GAULLE SAID, TO SEE IF THE VIEWS OF FRANCE ANF THS UK ARE SUFFICIENTLY CLOSE, SINCE THESE TWO COUNTRIES WOULD BE THE "KEYSTONE" OF THIS FOUR-POWER POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

2. THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE GENEREAL AND AMBASSADOR SOAMES ALSO INCLUDED SOME VERY FRANK COMMENTS INCLUDING (A) THE STATEMENT THAT THE PURPOSE OF FRENCH POLICY IS "AN INDEPENDENT EUROPE IN GLOBAL TERMS", A EUROPE "WHICH CAN GET RID OF NATO WILH ITS AMERICAN DOMINATION ACD MACHINERY"; AND (B) SOME VERY NEGATIVE COMMENT ABGUT THE FUTRUE OF THE COMMON MARKET, UND THS SUGGESTEIONTHAL THERE BE INSTEAD A WIDE FREE TRADE AREA ESPECIALLY FOR

INFO:
CRS-2
AMB
MIN
PAO
E:MIN
CCA
CB-4
L
POL:INT
POL:EX
POL:EX:E
POL:EX:A
POL:EX:F
POL:EX:N
POL:M
POL:L
E:GEN
E:FN
E:C
E:CI
E:AID
E:SCI
E:AEC
E:TRC
E:FAA
E:AG
E:TCEN
E:CUS
E:IRS
E:LE

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AROUND HERE IN THE DAYS BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT. WOULD APPRECIATE DEPARTMENT'S ANALYSIS OF WHAT IU GOING ON, AND ANY GUIDANCE.

6. MISSION TRANSLATION OF THE BELGIAN CIRCULAR TELEGRAM FOLLOWS:
BEGIN TRANSLATION

A. THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR HAS GIVEN THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE HO THE SECRETARY GENERAL. GENERAL DE GAULLE INVITED SOAMES TO LUNCH LAST WEEK. ON THE OCCASION THE GENERAL MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS:

1. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE AT THIS MOMENT TO FASHION A EUROPE BECAUSE OF HHE PRO-AMERICAN ATTITUDE OF COUNTRIES OTHER THAN FRANCE. ONLY FRANCE HAS CHOSEN THE ROAD OF INDEPENDENCE; THIS IS NOT THE CASE WITH ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, GERMANY OR THE UK. THE OBJECTIVE OF FRENCH POLICY IS TO SEE BROUGHT ABOUT A EUROPE WHICH IN GLOBAL TERMS IS INDEPENDENT AND WHICH CAN GET RID OF NATO WITH ITS AMERICAN DOMINATION AND STRUCTURE.

2. THS GENERAL DID NOT TAKE ANY PART IN THE CREATION OF THE COMMON MARKET AND HAS NO CONFIDENCE IN ITS FUTURE. OF COURSE, IF THE UK WERE A PART, HHE COMMON MARKET WOULD NO LONGER BE THE SAME. IT COULD HAVE BEEN CONSTITUTED DIFFERENTLY AT THE BEGINNING. THIS THE UK DID NOT WANT. HHE GENERAL NEVERTHELESS FORESEES A CHANGE OF NALURE IN THE COMMON MARKET AND WOULD WELCOME FAVORABLY A CHANGE TOWARD A LARGE FREE TRADE ZONE IN WHICH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS COULD FREFLY GO BACK AND FORTH. HE IS READY TO DISCUSS WILH THS UK WHAT COULD TAKE THE PLACE OF THE COMMON MARKET IN THE FORM OF A BROAD EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION.

3. THS GENERAL IS READY TO BEGIN BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS WITH THE UK NOT ONLY ON THE FOREGOING POINT BUT ALSO WITH A VIEW TO THE FORMATION OF A LIMITED POLITICAL ASSOCATION WHICH WOULD INCLUDE FRANCE, THE UK, GERMANY AND ITALY. IT WILL BE INDISPENSABLE TO EXAMINE FIRST WHETHER FRENCH AND BRITISH VIEWS ARE SUFFICIENTLY

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Amembassy London

INTELEGRAM

INFO/ACTION: POL-3 434.4

SECRET

FROM: US NATO

NO: 730

RECD: FEB 18 1969 12:04 A.M.

INFO:
CRS-2
AMB
MIN
PAO
E:MIN
CCA
CB-4
POL
POL:INT
POL:EX
POL:EX:E
POL:EX:A
POL:EX:F
POL:EX:N
POL:M
POL:L
E:GEN
E:FN
E:C
E:CI
E:AID
E:SCI
E:AEC
E:TRC
E:FAA
E:AG
E:TCEN
E:CUS
E:IRS
E:LE
MIN
A:DEP
A:RE

DE RUFHNA 0730 0482225
ZNY SSSSS ZZH
R 172000Z FEB 69
FM USMISSION NATO
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 4976
INFO RUFHBS/AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS 1327
RUFNCR/AMEMBASSY PARIS 1466
RUDTCR/AMEMBASSY LONDON 1682
RUFHBS/USMISSION EC BRUSSELS
STATE GRNC
BT
S E C R E T SECTION 2 OF 2 USNATO 0730
EXDIS

4. THE GENERAL RECALLED THAT MONSIEUR DEBRE HAD SUGGESTED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THAT POITICAL DISCUSSIONS TAKE PLACE ON A BILATERAL BASIS. SOAMES ASKED WHAT THE GENERAL HAD IN MIND. THE LATTER ANSWERED THAT THESE CONVERSATIONS SHOULD DEAL WILH ECONOMIC, MONETARY, POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS. HE ADDED HE WOULD WELCOME A BRITISH INITIATIVE IN THIS SENSE AND THAT HE WOULD RECEIVE IT FAVORABLY.

B. BARCLAY HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING COMMENTS:

1. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT STILL WISHES TO ADHERE TO THE TREATY OF ROME AND HOPES THAL NEGOTIATIONS CAN BE OPENED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

2. IF GENERAL DE GAULLE WANTS ANOTHER APPROACH IT IS UP TO HIM TO COMMUNICATE IT TO THE UK AS WELL AS TO HIS FIVE PARTNERS.

3. IN THE MEANTIME THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE NO DOUBT ABOUT THE FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIONS

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3. THE AMBASSADOR INSISTED ON THE VERY SECRET NATURE OF HIS MESSAGE.

F. THE SECRETARY GENERAL THANKED BARCLAY ANF ASSURED HIM THAL THS REACTIONS OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD BE THS SAME AS THOSE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THAT, NATURALLY, THE IDEA OF A FOUR-POWER DIRECTORATE WOULD BE THE VERY NEGATION OF EUROPE AS WE CONCEIVE IT. END TRANSLATION OF BELGIAN TEXT.

7. DEPARTMENT MAY WISH TO REPEAT THIS TO BONN AND ROME.

GP-1. CLEVELAND
BT

SECRET

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43B.

Secret

February 20, 1969

M:FAA
E:AG
E:TCEN
E:CUS
E:IRS
E:LE

ADMIN
A:DEP
A:BF
A:GS
A:TU
A:VIS
A:COMM
A:PER
A:SY
ATO-3

CG:D
CG:P
CG:S
CG:V

CN-2
DAO-3
STRIKE

SUPVR
MASTER

NODIS

FYI FOR AMBASSADOR ONLY:

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF LETTER FROM PRESIDENT NIXON TO PRIME MINISTER WILSON DELIVERED TO U.K. EMBASSY JANUARY 13, 1969.
QUOTE:

DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER:

FOR MANY DECADES ONE OF THE GREAT SOURCES OF STRENGTH IN THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM HAS BEEN THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRIME MINISTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. THIS IS AS IT SHOULD BE, FOR IT BUT REFLECTS THE DEPTH OF FEELING AND KINSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS.

I INTEND, IN THE YEARS AHEAD, TO SEE THAT THIS TRADITION IS UPHELD AND NOURISHED. I ASK, THEREFORE, THAT YOU FEEL FREE AT ALL TIMES TO LET ME KNOW OF YOUR CONCERNS, AND TO GIVE ME YOUR WISE ADVICE AND COUNSEL. I HOPE, FOR MY PART, THAT I MAY HAVE EQUAL FREEDOM TO TELL YOU WHAT IS ON MY MIND.

ALL AMERICANS JOIN ME IN WISHING YOU AND YOUR COUNTRYMEN SUCCESS FOR THE NEW YEAR

SINCERELY,
RICHARD NIXON

NODIS REVIEW
Cat. A - Caption removed; transferred to O/FADRC
Cat. B - Transferred to O/FADRC with additional access controlled by S/S
Cat. C - Caption and custody retained by S/S
Reviewed by: [illegible]
Date: 22 JUN 79

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February 21, 1969 - Friday

Since Washington's birthday falls on a Saturday this year, today is an American public holiday. It could not be so observed by the key members of this Embassy, all of whom were engaged on matters connected with the forthcoming Presidential visit. The multiplicity of people in Washington who have thrust themselves into trying to carry their individual points in connection with what they think the President should do in London must be considerable. The result is constant telephone calls altering arrangements previously agreed upon. There seems to be no proper liaison between the State Department and the White House in this case. There are one or more individuals in the Washington administration whom I suspect are trying to arrange to have the President grant interviews to their personal friends.

At any rate, all this came to a boil this afternoon, so Phil Kaiser, Ron Spiers, Pete Skoufis, Bill Galloway and myself decided I should send a personal message to the Secretary of State. This I did in these terms:

Afterward, E. and I attended the George Washington Birthday Ball in aid of the English-Speaking Union Educational Trust, held at the Hilton Hotel. I sat between Lady Bellinger, wife of the former Lord Mayor, and the Honorable Lady Benn. The Chairman made some remarks about me and asked that I respond briefly. I did not completely comply, as far as brevity was concerned, for it seemed to me proper to launch into a eulogy of George Washington which I hope was not unpalatable to the audience.

The same group that met this afternoon went back to the Embassy after the Ball to discuss further what we had dealt with earlier.

At three this morning I was called by telephone from Washington by the Secretary of State. Bill Rogers said he had shown my telegram to the President and they had agreed to accept all its recommendations. We had [redacted] a long and amiable talk about some features of the trip here, and the Secretary said he would send me a confirmatory telegram at once. He also asked that I telephone him Saturday if [redacted] any other matters were proving bothersome. I feel sure he will now bring order into this welter of personal strivings.

The big feature of the day [redacted] tional politics was the decision of the British Governme[redacted] in detail the exchange

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44A

Authority NND 947010 By NARS, Date 12-18-75

TELEGRAM

OUTGOING

of the United States of America

SECRET

Classification

Charge:

Control: 3[illegible]

Washington, February 21, 1960

TO: AMEMBASSY LONDON

PASS WHITE HOUSE

LONDON 1468.

EXDIS

FOR THE SECRETARY FROM BRUCE.

MEMBERS MY STAFF HAVE JUST REPORTED TO ME TELEPHONE CONFERENCE THIS AFTERNOON BRITISH HAVE WITH EISENHOWER AND WHITE HOUSE STAFF IN WASHINGTON.

AS RESULT THIS REPORT, I AM GRAVELY DISTURBED OVER CONFUSION WHICH NOW SEEMS INEVITABLE IF ALL OF LATEST DECISIONS AND CHANGES ANNOUNCED FROM WASHINGTON ARE CARRIED OUT.

LIKE ENTIRE EMBASSY STAFF I HAVE ONLY ONE OBJECT, NAMELY FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO BE THE SMASHING SUCCESS IT COULD SO EASILY AND NATURALLY BE. NONE OF THE LATEST SUGGESTIONS WOULD IN MY ESTIMATION DIMINISH THE SUCCESS OF HIS VISIT, AND CAUSE THE PRESIDENT UNDERSTANDABLE AND JUSTIFIABLE EMBARRASSMENT.

ON WASHINGTON AS TRUCIAL I HAVE ALREADY [illegible] THE BRITISH.

Prepared by

[illegible]

Approved by

[illegible]

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44A12

TELEGRAM

The Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING

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Control: 1460

Date:

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GOVERNMENT TO DO THINGS CONTRARY TO THEIR CUSTOMARY PROCEDURES, AND SHALL OF COURSE FAITHFULLY PRESENT CASE FOR OTHER MATTERS DESIRED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. I DO, HOWEVER, FEEL IT MY DUTY TO BRING TO YOUR ATTENTION WHAT I SINCERELY BELIEVE ARE MISTAKES WHICH WE HAVE BEEN OR ARE LIKELY TO BE CALLED UPON TO IMPLEMENT.

AS I UNDERSTAND IT, THE MAIN POINTS RAISED BY MR. EHLICHMAN WERE:

1. AMBASSADOR ROSBACHER TO ATTEND DOWNING STREET DINNER TUESDAY.

ACTING ON SUGGESTIONS FROM WHITE HOUSE ON WISH TO HAVE HIM INCLUDED IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE LUNCH, I TOOK UNUSUAL STEP OF TAKING MATTER UP DIRECTLY WITH PALACE, WHO ALTERED THE ARRANGEMENTS PREVIOUSLY MADE BY THE QUEEN HERSELF TO RESTRICT HER LUNCHEON TO TWELVE PERSONS, IN ORDER TO INCLUDE ROSBACHER. AN INTERVENTION ON HIS BEHALF AT THIS LATE DATE FOR THE DOWNING STREET DINNER, WHEN INVITATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN ISSUED TO GUESTS SELECTED BY THE PRIME MINISTER HIMSELF, SEEMS TO ME INJUDICIOUS, SINCE DINNER IS SUPPOSED TO BE

Drafted by: MINNEMANN

Telephone:

Authenticating Officer

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QUASI-WORKING SESSION FOR SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSIONS.

2. IN CONSONANCE WITH WASHINGTON INSTRUCTIONS I HAVE INVITED AND RECEIVED ACCEPTANCES FROM THE SEVENTEEN INDIVIDUALS SELECTED THERE TO MEET THE PRESIDENT. TO CANCEL ANY OF THEM NOW WOULD APPEAR TO ME TO BE A DAMAGING ACTION. I UNDERSTAND QUESTION WAS RAISED TODAY THAT THIS GROUP IS UNREPRESENTATIVE. I AGREE BUT FEEL CONSTRAINED TO OBSERVE THAT MEMBERSHIP WAS DICTATED BY WASHINGTON. IT WOULD, OF COURSE, BE PERFECTLY FEASIBLE IF WASHINGTON WISHES TO INCLUDE ONE OR TWO STUDENT LEADERS IN GROUP, BUT THIS SHOULD NOT BE AT EXPENSE OF DISINVITING SOME WHO HAVE ALREADY ACCEPTED.

3. WE HAVE PREVIOUSLY COMMENTED AT LENGTH ON INVITATIONS TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND JOURNALISI. I BELIEVE IT IS PREFERABLE TO ELIMATE THE WHOLE FRATERNITY THAN TO AFFRONT THEM BY MAKING WHIMSICAL CHOICES IN A GROUP LIMITED TO FOUR. FOR EXAMPLE, THOMSON AND REES-MOGG WERE ON EARLY WASHINGTON LISTS. THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT REES-MOGG IS INTELLECTUALLY FAR SUPERIOR TO THOMSON, BUT THE LATTER CONTROLS A VAST CHAIN OF INFORMATION MEDIA, INCLUDING NEWSPAPERS IN THIRTY-FIVE

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Concurrences:

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Date:

STATES AT HOME, WITH WHICH REES-MOGG IS UNCONNECTED. BUT MORE IMPORTANTLY TO GIVE DOUBLE REPRESENTATION TO THE TIMES WOULD SIMPLY ADD TO THE RESENTMENT OF THOSE UNINVITED FROM OTHER PAPERS.

4. RE OPPOSITION LEADERS, IT IS CLEAR THAT HEATH AND THORPE FOR THEIR OWN PARTY REASONS DO NOT WANT TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY ASSOCIATES WHEN THEY CALL ON THE PRESIDENT. IT WOULD CREAT RESENTMENT IF WE MADE THEIR INTERVIEWS SUBJECT TO SUCH A CONDITION, WHICH IN ONE CASE WOULD BE APPLIED TO A LIKELY FUTURE PRIME MINISTER. MOREOVER, WITHOUT NOTIFICATION TO US, PRIME MINISTER WILSON HAS ALREADY ANNOUNCED THESE MEETINGS, SPECIFYING OPPOSITION LEADERS BY NAME, IN SEPARATE CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT. IT WAS INDICATED IN THE LONDON-WASHINGTON CONFERENCE TODAY THAT UNLESS HEATH AND THORPE WERE WILLING TO BRING COLLEAGUES WITH THEM, THESE MEETINGS SHOULD BE SCRATCHED FROM THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE. IN MY VIEW, IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO EXAGGERATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH A DETERMINATION TO FUTURE RELATIONSHIP OF PRESIDENT AND OPPOSITION PARTIES HERE.

Drafted by:

Authenticated:

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NSC 10/3 BY NARS, DATE 12/30/80

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TELEGRAM Service of the United States of America

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Charge: Classification Control: 1460

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5. TO ASK THE PRIME MINISTER TO DISINVITE HIS OWN CABINET MINISTERS TO COME TO HIS OWN HOUSE TO MEET THE PRESIDENT AFTER DINNER IS TOO EXTRAORDINARILY AWKWARD A PROPOSAL TO REQUIRE COMMENT.

6. IN VIEW OF THE FAR-REACHING SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ABOVE POINTS ON THE POTENTIAL SUCCESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT, I PROPOSE TO TAKE NO ACTION UNTIL I RECEIVE SPECIFIC TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS. I BELIEVE THEY ARE IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO WARRANT THE PRESIDENT'S AND YOUR PERSONAL ATTENTION.

BRUCE

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Authenticating Officer

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of views between President de Gaulle and British Ambassador Soames on February 4, much of which has already leaked to the press.

This extraordinary document seems to me more revelatory of the General's views about Nato and relationships between the Continental countries and the US and Britain, than any statements previously attributed to him.

February 22, 1969 - Saturday

At the office this morning. This confirmatory telegram came in from the Secretary, so we can now proceed to make final arrangements:

In view of communications of this kind, I doubt whether State is being consulted as it should be by lower levels at the White House about arrangements here. Obviously it would be quite impossible to have the President and the Secretary attend to the multifarious details of this complicated European trip. On the other hand, I begin to suspect that Dr. Kissinger does not find this a difficult task. His German--not fine Italian--hand appears discernible in trying to bring his personal friends abroad, even though some are comparatively obscure politically, to the President's attention.

We had a 33rd birthday party at lunch today for Diana Phipps. Her daughter Alexandra and one of Romana McEwen's children were there. We also had Virginia Surtees and her cousin, Jacqueline Obendorff. Jacqueline is a wonderful woman. She has six children, all grown, most of them married, and looks as young as they do. She divides her time mostly between Paris and her place at Hendaye.

Afterwards, Mr. Walker, representing Mr. Erlichman, came out to see me at the residence. Being new to the game, he is somewhat mystified by the frequent changes in scheduling. He said Erlichman had readily accepted the decisions reached by the President and Secretary of State in their telegram to me, but wished to revive again the matter of newspaper publishers and journalists. I gave him what advice seemed to me appropriate on this question. Later I found they had agreed to a list of as many as 15 who will be received by Dr. Kissinger, and the President may drop in on this assembly. I see no objection to this, except that Kissinger is not as well known in public circles here as is the President of the United States, a fact of which Kissinger, as has been indicated to me by people who know him well, is not fully conscious.

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OUTGOING Amembassy London

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Classification

Charge: Control: 1458

Date: Feb.21, 1969
1849Z

ACTION: SecState WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8977

INFO: Amembassy BONN IMMEDIATE 2147
BRUSSELS 1449
THE HAGUE 1142
LUXEMBOURG 615
PARIS 3390
ROME 1517
USNATO 684
USMISSION EC BRUSSELS
LONDON 1458

SUBJ: Conversation between British Ambassador and de Gaulle

L:EK:E
CHS-2
AMB
MIN
PAO
E:MIN
CB-4
POL
POL:INT
POL:EK
POL:M
E:GEN
E:FN
E:C
E:CI
E:AG
CH-2
SUPVR
MASTER
24 pmc

to press
Following is text of statement issued by Foreign Office late this afternoon on non-attributed basis concerning recent Soames-deGaulle conversation which was reported in today's Figaro.

Drafted by: Pol/Ex/E:AGJames Approving Officer: Pol/Ex/E:AGJames

Con. Inform:

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FORM DS - 693
(4-65)

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TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

OUTGOING Amembassy London

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Charge:

Control: 2 1458

Date:

1. General de Gaulle spoke to our Ambassador in Paris last week. He began by saying that it had been impossible to arrive at a European view because of the pro-American feelings of all the countries in Europe and particularly ourselves. Whereas France had succeeded in achieving a totally independent position, this was not ~~the~~ so in the case of either Germany, or Italy or the Netherlands and certainly not of the United Kingdom. The whole essence of a European entity must be an independent position in world terms, and he was not yet convinced that it was possible for us to accept this: once there was a truly independent Europe there would be no need for NATO as such "with its American dominance and command structure."

2. General de Gaulle went on to say that he had had no part in the creation of the Common Market, neither did he have any particular faith in it. What was more, he was quite certain that if we and our friends joined it,

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Concurrences:

FORM FS - 502 (10-65)

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Foreign Service of the United States of America

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Classification

Charge: Control: 1456

Date:

it could no longer be the same. This would not necessarily be any bad thing. It might have been created differently. He by no means excluded this for the future. But we seemed to have set our hearts on joining it for better or worse. He personally foresaw it changing, and would like to see it changed, into a looser form of a free-trade area with arrangements by each country to exchange agricultural produce. He would be quite prepared to discuss with us what should take the place of the Common Market as an enlarged European economic association. But he was also anxious first to have political discussions with us. His thought was that there should be a large European economic association, but with a smaller inner council of a European political association consisting of France and Britain, Germany and Italy; but it was necessary first to find out whether France and Britain saw things sufficiently in common, because

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Concurrence:

FORM FS - 502 (8-65)

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Charge: Control: 3 4 1456

Date:

this was the key to any such political association.

3. General de Gaulle recalled a suggestion which Monsieur Debre had made a few months ago to our Ambassador that Britain and France should have talks together on political matters, saying that he had understood that we were not interested in this. Our Ambassador replied that we would wish to know what object the French had in view in these discussions. General de Gaulle replied that he would like to see talks between Britain and France on economic, monetary, political and defense matters, to see whether we could resolve our differences. He would like to see a gesture by the British Government suggesting that such talks should take place which he would then welcome.

4. HM Ambassador had, on instructions, told the French that we regard the proposals as significant and far reaching. But at the time when the Prime Minister was in Bonn and after the Luxembourg meetings it is too much to ask of us that we should not tell Dr. Kissinger

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Date:

and our other partners. The General should also understand that we reject his views on NATO and of entry into maintain our position on/the EEC. Nevertheless, on these understandings we are prepared to have discussions with the General provided our partners are fully in the picture.

5. The Prime Minister has informed Dr. Kissinger of this approach and we have informed our other WEU partners and the US authorities.

BRUCE

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FORM FS - 502 (10-65)

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45 B.

Amembassy London

IN TELEGRAM

SECRET

INFO/ACTION: AMB

FROM: STATE
NO: 028244
RECD: FEB 22 1969
3:09 A.M.

IMMEDIATE

INFO:
CRS-2 DUNCAN
AMB
MIN
PAO
E:MIN
CCA
CB-4

POL
POL:INT
POL:EX
POL:EX:E DE RUEHC 028244 0530200
POL:EX:A ZNY SSSSS ZZH
POL:EX:F O 220140Z FEB 69 ZFF4
POL:EX:N FM SECSTATE WASHDC
POL:M TO AMEMBASSY LONDON IMMEDIATE 2833
POL:L STATE GRNC
BT
E:GEN S E C R E T STATE 028244
E:FN
E:C EXDIS
E:CI
E:AID FOR AMBASSADOR BRUCE FROM THE SECRETARY
E:SCI
E:AEC LONDON'S 1460
E:TRC
E:FAA I HAVE DISCUSSED YOUR COMMENTS WITH THE PRESIDENT. OUR
E:AG VIEWS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
E:TCEN
E:CUS YOUR POINT ONE. WE AGREE. ACT ACCORDINGLY
E:IRS
E:LE YOUR POINT TWO. WE AGREE. ADD TWO OR THREE STUDENT LEADERS
BUT DO NOT REPEAT NOT DISINVITE OTHERS.
ADMIN
A:DEP YOUR POINT THREE. WE AGREE BETTER ELIMINATE WHOLE FRATERNITY.
A:BF YOU SHOULD DO SO.
A:GS
A:TU YOUR POINT FOUR. WE AGREE. ACT ACCORDINGLY IN CONFORMITY
A:VIS WITH UK WISHES.
A:COMM
A:ER YOUR POINT FIVE. WE AGREE. DISREGARD PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS. ROGERS
A:SY BT
ATO-3

CG:D
CG:P
CG:S
CG:V

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The other matter, which Walker said was extremely delicate, pertained to the inclusion of John Freeman as one of the Queen's guests at Buckingham Palace, then at the Prime Minister's Downing Street dinner, and finally to be in the group seeing the President off on his airport departure.

I told Walker I thought it impossible the President had been consulted on this subject, for I did not believe it in his nature to sponsor such a petty example of disapproval as a rejection under these circumstances of Freeman would represent. I said Freeman had recanted what, when he was an independent editorialist, [redacted] said about President Nixon. More importantly, he has been approved by the US Government as the British Ambassador to Washington, where he will shortly be presenting his credentials. As regards the Palace, this is a subject which cannot be raised. The Queen makes her own selection of guests. We departed from the ordinary procedure in asking she include Ambassador Mosbacher, which meant her original list had to be revised. To tell the Queen, whose titular personal representative Freeman is, or will be, not to have him come to Buckingham Palace on this occasion would be an evident act of bad manners and would be widely resented. The same holds true in lesser degree about the Downing Street dinner. John is not only the choice of the Prime Minister for this post, but is an intimate and long-time loyal friend of Harold Wilson. The final point, whether Freeman should be present at the President's departure, appeared to me minor. In the scenario printed yesterday by the British Government, he is included in the farewell group. Whatever his future personal relationships may be with the President of the United States, to try now to eliminate the British Ambassador from any contact with him would be, I thought, injudicious and ill mannered. Freeman is both brilliant and attractive, as is his wife. His speech to the Pilgrims on the Anglo-American relationships could not be improved upon. Whether we like it or not, he will be the British Government's chief representative in the United States. It would be picayune and undignified to alter the protocol arrangements made in respect to him.

Walker took all this well. He is a pleasant young man, who has been under almost interminable pressures [redacted] because of being made constantly the go-between for unpleasant and fanciful instructions from a variety of persons who obviously are not themselves in accord as to how things should be handled here.

[redacted]

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We have problems of our own in connection with many of the dictates we receive from Washington. The supreme difficulty arises is the evident desire to keep members of this Embassy from attending conferences between the President, the Secretary of State, Kissinger and the rest of them, with British officials. This is contrary to established British customs, is derogatory of the high and confidential relationship existing between our people and members of the Foreign Office and other Ministries, as well as between our office and that of the Prime Minister. The Embassy personnel is being treated as if they were antagonistic to the true interests of the American Government and their experience not to be reckoned with. I hope I shall have an opportunity to say something about this to the Secretary, who will [redacted] understand the situation.

February 23, 1969 - Sunday

Read telegrams, went over the latest of the numerous scenarios. Arrangements for the visit seem [redacted] in excellent shape. I was told if the President should land by helicopter on the residence lawn, we should be prepared to have him stay the night at the residence, if word came of obstructions to his going to Claridges. The domain in Regents Park has been cased by pilots and Secret Service men. At the last moment illuminations will be brought in, so as to facilitate the descent of his helicopter. Trial runs have been made for travel by aircraft or road from Chequers, and every contingency, such as the dispatch of people from our Embassy and the Foreign Office to Gatwick and Manchester Airports have been agreed upon. If ill fortune determines a descent at Manchester, a special [redacted] will be awaiting him.

February 24, 1969 - Monday

The atmosphere is a bit fo[redacted]rning, but the weather forecasts predict a landing at [redacted]will be practicable this evening. Meanwhile, the President has already arrived in Brussels, where he will adhere to a rigorous schedule

The Prime Minister gave a farewell lunch for me today at 10 Downing Street. I sat between him and Alec Home. Jeremy Thorpe was there, as were Phil Kaiser, Lou Kirn and Stanley Cleveland from our Embassy. On the British side were Burke Trend, Roy Jenkins, Michael Stewart, Fred Mulley, Michael Pallier, Michael Halls and others.

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Mr. A. M. Palliser

The Rt. Hon. Jeremy Thorpe	Sir Burke Trend
~~The Rt. Hon. Anthony Crosland~~	The Rt. Hon. Roy Jenkins
The Hon. Philip Kaiser	The Hon. Stanley M. Cleveland
THE RT. HON. THE PRIME MINISTER	The Rt. Hon. Michael Stewart
His Excellency the United States Ambassador	Rear-Admiral Louis J. Kirn
The Rt. Hon. Sir Alec Douglas-Home	The Rt. Hon. Anthony Wedgwood Benn
The Rt. Hon. Fred Mulley	Sir William Armstrong

Sir Denis Greenhill Mr. Michael Halls

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I read the draft of the PM's welcoming speech for this afternoon, made some minor suggestions about it, and for the rest of the time conversed with my neighbors on other subjects.

The Prime Minister told me why he had decided to make the de Gaulle-Soames conversation public. I think he was right. We are being queried by news men as to whether the US Government had notice of this event prior to that given to Britain's other allies. The answer is no, but for reasons unfathomable to me, we are told to be equivocal, which will leave the implication--untrue--we were warned in advance. Since this is not true, I see no reason to adopt such an attitude, and have so expressed myself to Washington.

Whoever, now that Monab has left, has charge of Government Hospitality does a good job of it. The menu today at Downing Street was:

Devilled Whitebait	Maximin Grunhauser Herrenberg 1964
Grilled Fillet of Steak	
Fried Potatoes	Charmes Chambertin 1953
Broccoli Spears in Butter	Fine Liqueur Cognac
Angels on Horseback	

The London Times this morning published this resume of the de Gaulle-Soames imbroglio which I think well summarizes the issues:

I had a call from Yehudi Menuhin about coming to Paris next Saturday. I telephoned Bob Blake there regarding this and learned from him that Sargent Shriver has asked Yehudi to play at the conclusion of a dinner to be given by Shriver for 70 people, in honor of President Nixon and President de Gaulle.

I told this to Yehudi, and he has agreed to go over to Paris for this occasion. It seems he is an old friend of President de Gaulle.

The President's Air Force I plane arrived from Brussels at Heathrow at 5:40 this afternoon. At the foot of the ramp the President was met by the Queen's Lord Chamberlain, Lord Cobbold, who introduced him to the Prime Minister. He was then on the point of introducing him to me, but the President said he had known me for twenty years. Afterwards, the Belgian Ambassador, Van Den Bosch, Michael Stewart, and Chief of the Defense Staff, Sir Charles Elworthy, Phil Kaiser and myself presented the rest of the official party to the Reception Committee.

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48A.

London dislikes idea of leaving Nato

By MICHAEL WOLFERS

General de Gaulle's ideas went so far beyond what has been orthodox European diplomatic thinking in the last few years that, after his long talk with Mr. Soames, a record made of their discussion was put in an agreed form the text of which was approved by the British Embassy and by the President's own office.

Versions of this record have been appearing in French newspapers, but in terms that conflict with British understanding of the meeting on February 4, and a later meeting Mr. Soames had with M. Michel Debré, the French Foreign Minister, on February 12, when Mr. Soames put Britain's own views.

There are some indications that the general would have liked to keep these ideas private between France and Britain in the early stages. Britain's view, however, has been that the vital interests of other European countries and of Nato allies are affected, and therefore it was the British duty to keep other nations informed. It has been doing this through normal diplomatic channels.

The lunch with Mr. Soames had been proposed by the general himself. He argued that European thinking was deeply affected by the pro-American feelings of all the countries in Europe, and of Britain. France was the only country which had taken up a totally independent position, and this was notably not the case for west Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Britain. The essential point of a European entity was that it should have an independent standpoint in world terms. General de Gaulle was not convinced that Britain would accept this view.

Once Europe was truly independent, there would be no need for Nato, which had what the general saw as American dominance and American command structure. The general said he had taken no part in the creation of the European Economic Community, and had no particular faith in it. He was sure that if Britain and other countries joined the E.E.C. it would no longer be the same. This was not necessarily undesirable, and might happen in the future, as Britain was set on joining it.

General de Gaulle then explained the change he would like to see in which the E.E.C. would become a looser form of free trade area, with arrangements by each country to exchange agricultural products. He told Mr. Soames that he would be quite prepared to discuss with Britain what should take the place of the Common Market, and would like, as a first stage, political discussions between Britain and France.

His own scheme would be for a larger European economic association, with a smaller inner council of a European political association. He then proposed a four-power inner council, comprising, France, Germany, Italy, and Britain. Before this could get off the ground it would have to be established whether Britain and France had sufficient in common in their political thinking. This, he felt, was the key to any real political association.

General de Gaulle then reminded Mr. Soames that M. Debré had a few months ago suggested political talks between France and Britain, and his own understanding was that Britain had been lukewarm about the idea. The general was seeking talks between France and Britain on economic, monetary, political and defence questions, to see if the two countries could resolve their differences. He suggested that Britain make an initial gesture to seek talks, which he would then welcome.

Mr. Soames reported General de Gaulle's new proposals to the Government, and at a meeting with M. Debré on February 12 put Britain's reactions. It is believed he said then that the general's ideas were significant, but emphasized that Britain would have to inform partners in the Western European Union, because their vital interests and security were involved. Britain rejected the thesis that Europe could be independent of Nato, and Britain maintained its position on seeking entry to the E.E.C.

Britain was willing to have discussions with General de Gaulle, but on those basic assumptions, and provided that Britain's partners in the alliances were kept informed. It is understood that there has been no French counter reply to Mr. Soames's statement, but there has, of course, been the open diplomatic dispute over meetings of the W.E.U. It is clear that relations between Britain and France are, at the moment, less cordial than they were before Mr. Soames's meeting with M. Debré.

Britain has had continuing consultation in the past week with the countries concerned, and with the United States. Britain's position is that the Government wants to join the E.E.C. which is regarded as the best basis for European cooperation, and wants to open negotiations on membership as soon as possible. If General de Gaulle prefers some other approach, Britain would expect him to produce the arguments in a way that would convince Britain and other European countries that his suggested alternative was preferable.

On the present evidence, Britain would disagree fundamentally with General de Gaulle's thinking on the future of Nato, on the European relationship with the United States, and on the need for a four-power directorate in Europe. Britain's case rests on an Atlantic alliance and cohesion in Europe.

W.E.U. debates crisis, page 5.

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Our National Anthem was played before the President inspected the Honour Guard of 100 men. Next came a welcoming speech by the Prime Minister, and a reply by Mr. Nixon. Arrangements had been made to drop in to Chequers by helicopter, but the mist was too great to permit this, so we all set off in a squadron of automobiles with a motorcycle escort, police cars, security cars, and a trail of press photographers. Thanks to the escort, the trip to Chequers took only about an hour.

Once there, the President and [redacted] Prime Minister were photographed by dozens of cameramen in the Great Hall. We soon were presented with drinks, first in the Great Hall and later in the Long Gallery. Since the President had motored out with the Prime Minister, they had a good opportunity for a private talk, which was resumed before dinner. At dinner there were:

The Prime Minister
Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart
Secretary of the Cabinet, Sir Burke Trend
Permanent Under Secretary, Foreign and
Commonwealth Affairs, Sir Denis A. Greenhill
Michael Halls,
Michael Palliser

The President
Secretary of State Rogers
Ambassador Bruce
Mr. Kissinger

After an excellent meal we settled down in the Long Gallery. The President handled the conversation for our side, while the PM and Michael Stewart made the British statements. There were no note takers, but Palliser volunteered to give us a copy from memory of what took place. At dinner and afterwards the PM spoke of how greatly he had been impressed at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting by Lee of Singapore and Gorton of Australia. The President raised the question, in connection with East-West relations, of possible talks between the US and Soviet Governments, about missile limitation, and asked what would be the Britiish Government's attitude toward such talks. He was insistent they must not damage the solidarity of Nato. The PM [redacted] replied by expressing approval of this possibility becoming actuality, provided our allies would be thoroughly informed of their progress. Michael Stewart made a brilliant dissertation to the effect it remained a major Soviet objective to bring about the disruption of Nato. He thought it would be a great mistake to think the Soviet leadership

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had abandoned the quasi-religious ambition for the extension of Communism. He referred to the early history of Islam as having been one of similar militancy and physical conquest, [redacted] Meanwhile, if the West desired to help create the conditions for peaceful changes within the Soviet system, it had to maintain a strong defensive system of its own. He thought it would be an error to count on the permanence of Sino-Soviet hostility. Later there was an exchange over nuclear matters.

I [redacted] motored out to Chequers with Denis Greenhill, and came back with Sulser of our Embassy.

February 25, 1969 - Tuesday

To the office this morning, then to Claridges to pick up and accompany the President to 10 Downing Street. We had a fruitful meeting there until it was broken up in order to allow those invited by the Queen to lunch at Buckingham Palace to reach the Palace at one o'clock. We had an informal and cheerful lunch, with these participants:

Her Majesty The Queen
The Duke of Edinburgh
The Prince of Wales
The Princess Anne
The Prime Minister
Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart
Ambassador-designate John Freeman
Sir Michael Adeane (Principal Private Secretary to the Queen)
Lady Rose Baring (Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen)

The President
Secretary of State Rogers
Ambassador Bruce
Ambassador Mosbacher
Mr. Henry Kissinger

From there I accompanied the President to Westminster, where he was received by Dean Abbott. He laid a wreath, signed the Distinguished Visitors Book, received gifts, [redacted] then set out on foot with me and others to the House of Commons. There was a large crowd gathered in front of the House, most of whom applauded him, and with many of whom he shook hands. Fred Peart, Leader of the House of Commons, had met him at Westminster Abbey, and escorted him to St. Stephen's. We were taken in to a box just off the floor of the House, under the Distinguished Strangers Gallery, where we listened to the Prime Minister answering Questions.

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From there we moved to the Speaker's House, to which Dr. King had repaired to converse with the President.

When Mr. Nixon and I left the Speaker's Courtyard by car, we passed through the long roadways leading to the outside world. Each door giving on to it spewed forth employees of the Commons. Finally, the President halted his car, dismounted and shook hands with 20 cooks who had congregated in back of their kitchen.

At 3:50 on the dot, as prescribed, we alighted at the Chancery on Grosvenor Square. There was a sympathetic crowd in front of our steps, a number of policemen, and a rather hostile group chanting about Vietnam on the opposite pavement. Our lobby was crowded with Embassy people, most of our 700 being on hand. The Secretary of State introduced the President, who spoke as follows:

My own duties being over for the time being, after I escorted Mr. Nixon to his car, I was not present at his later conversations with members of the "Intellect" group, or those with the 17 journalists, who after much havering it had been decided to invite to meet him. The Intellects were: The Journalists were:

After all this movement, Nixon saw in turn Ted Heath, Harold Macmillan, Alec Douglas-Home, and Jeremy Thorpe.

I went back to Claridges at 7:50, to ride with the President to 10 Downing Street. There Mrs. Wilson and the PM had assembled a number of people with whom Mr. Nixon chatted before we went into a working dinner. We ate and drank the following in this company:

At the meal's conclusion we adjourned to the Cabinet Room, where the PM introduced the President to [redacted] those members of the Cabinet whom he had not previously met, calling upon several of them to express their views on such matters as the youth problem, violence, and on topics of [redacted] domestic political interest.

During the morning conversation, serious international affairs had been rather fully dealt with, so this evening's conference was more informal and relaxed. I think the President must have been somewhat impressed by the unusual facility and ease of expression of the British expositors, who included Mr. Marsh, the youngest member of the Cabinet, the gifted Lady Paymastey General, Dick Crossman, Mrs. Hart, and several other. The schedule fell to pieces, since everyone was so thoroughly enjoying these procedures, and break-up was postponed until amost midnight.

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President Richard M. Nixon's Visit to Britain Feb 24-26 1969

PRESS RELEASE

Tuesday,
February 25th, 1969.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY WILLIAM P. ROGERS,
AND AMBASSADOR DAVID BRUCE, AMERICAN EMBASSY
FEBRUARY 25th, 1969.

AMBASSADOR BRUCE: Ladies and gentlemen:

As you so expectantly know, we have the honour of having here today the Secretary of State and the President of the United States.

I am going to ask the Secretary of State to introduce the President.

SECRETARY ROGERS: Ladies and gentlemen:

I want to first thank you very much for making this trip the success that it has been. We realize how much work goes into a trip like this, and personally I want to thank you for making it so successful.

As we left Parliament I heard the President say to the Speaker that there are giants that come along occasionally in the diplomatic world and one of the giants is David Bruce.

Finally, I would like to say that I hope I can come back here sometime when I am not upstaged.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to introduce the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much.

Mr. Secretary, Mr. Ambassador, ladies and gentlemen:

I appreciate your very warm welcome as I step for a moment on American soil in this whirlwind trip of Britain and several European countries.

I must not let the remarks of the Secretary of State go by with that reference to being "upstaged." I can tell you that we have these little colloquys from time to time because we are old friends going back many years.

I can remember a time ten years ago when I was a young Vice President and he was a young Attorney General of the United States. Now, I suppose it could be said that he is a young Secretary of State and I am an old President.

But I do want you to know that in speaking of your Ambassador and our Ambassador, that when I spoke of the giants, I used that term quite objectively and quite deliberately. It is very easy in the diplomatic circuit to use

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adjectives freely and particularly the adjective "great" -- everybody is a "great" man and that was a "great" party and you are a "great" staff, and all that sort of thing.

When I use the word "giant" and apply it to David Bruce, I am simply referring to the fact that in my travels around the world, going back 22 years, meeting American Ambassadors in 73 countries around the world, a few stand out.

Virtually all were outstanding and were good representatives of the United States, but a few were men who would be in any post a great credit to this nation and men who we can ill-afford to lose in the service of the nation.

When I look back over his service -- his service in the post as Ambassador to this country for eight years, longer than any American Ambassador has ever served as Ambassador to this country; when I look back over his service as Ambassador to other nations and in government over the years, particularly in the foreign policy field -- I can certainly subscribe to the fact that, of all those we could describe as giants, he rates very, very high. Not simply because he has been, as he obviously has, a man who you all respect -- you who work for him and with him -- but also because through the years, whether it was a Republican President or a Democratic President, whether it was an Eisenhower or a Kennedy or a Johnson or a Nixon or a Truman, we disagreed on some things, but we all agreed that David Bruce was a giant.

Now, having spoken of the giant, I want to speak of the people who make giants possible. I will use an analogy, one not exactly appropriate but one that will illustrate the point.

It has been said that one of the reasons that we can see further than those who went before us is that we stand on the shoulders of the giants who went before us.

So it is a man like David Bruce, one who has rendered such distinguished service in so many posts and such distinguished service here. He would be the first to say that his record would not be so outstanding had it not been for the fact that he has in this Embassy one of the outstanding staffs.

I don't refer just to Mr. Kaiser and to others who are in the top echelons, but I am referring to the people up and down the line. I imagine in this room are people who typed out my schedules. I can imagine there are those who ran them off on mimeograph machines -- or do you have the new things which you just push?

I can imagine many have worked overtime in trying to handle the calls, and saying "no" nicely when you realized we could not do this or that. I realize sometimes when a VIP comes -- sometimes a President and sometimes a Secretary of State -- what a tremendous extra burden it puts on a staff.

I know there are hundreds here in this room, in this Embassy, that neither Secretary Rogers nor I will ever be able to thank personally, who have helped to make this visit the success that it is from a logistic standpoint. Whether it is a success from a diplomatic standpoint depends of us, but you have helped by handling our arrangements so effectively that we have been able to move

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knowing that everything is arranged in just the way it should be.

I express my appreciation to each of you who have worked on this trip. But I would like to go beyond that. During the past month and a week that I have served in this office, I have done something that some tell me was unprecedented for a President. I went to each of the departments of government to pay a visit to the top people in government -- the 400 or 500 who hold the top career posts and appointive posts in the State Department and the other twelve Cabinet departments.

I went there first to get acquainted and second to bring a message to them that I now want to bring to you. The message is this: That ours is a great country. Our nation has tremendous responsibilities. Our British friends, as we meet with them -- first because they are kind and generous and hospitable, but second as pragmatists they realize the fact and point out that the decisions made in the United States, due to our power and our wealth, will affect them and affect the peace in the world for the last third of this century, if not longer.

So as we think of that awesome power, we think of our government and what our government does. We think not only of a President and a Secretary of State and an Ambassador and the top officials of the staff, but we think of the three million people who work in government in all the areas of government and we realize that Administrations will change and perhaps 400 or 500 people at the top will change, and they will change the policies and perhaps change the direction of an Administration, and sometimes they will be rated as successes and sometimes as failures, but whether they succeed, if they do succeed, will depend not only on what they do but it will depend upon the loyalty, the dedication and devotion of thousands, in a case like an Embassy as big as this, and millions as we look around the world, of Americans working for government who have given their lives to government service.

I just want you to know that I know that. I want you to know that I appreciate that.

I want you to know that in my travels around the world -- and I mentioned earlier that they have been to 73 countries, I have been entertained by Ambassadors; I have been briefed by briefing officers, I have received the courtesies extended to Congressmen, Senators and private citizens and sometimes I have been a private citizen as I have travelled, not by my own choice -- but I have been a private citizen and I say that never have I failed to appreciate the Foreign Service of the United States, not only the Foreign Service but those who work in the USIA and CIA and all the others.

The point I am trying to get across is that not only in the Departments in Washington but in the far-flung agencies of this Government around the world there are millions of Americans in Government service who will determine whether the new leadership, when it finishes its role in Washington, will be a success or a failure and whether, thereby, that new leadership will have contributed to a better world, a more peaceful world or whether we will have failed in the mission which we have set out to undertake.

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So as I recognize our responsibilities and what you can contribute, I want you to know that we are deeply grateful, not only for everything you did to make this visit possible, but grateful that you have dedicated your lives to public service.

We recognize that sometimes the jobs you will do will be boring, they seem to be. Sometimes they may seem not to matter. Sometimes you think maybe you don't get the promotion you should get and somebody else goes ahead, and perhaps what you do doesn't count as much as what somebody else does. But I have one illustration that proves my point better than anything else I could say:

You have had a very distinguished visitor to this country, Frank Borman, a few days ago. He made a tremendous impression here and in the other countries he visited. I recall when I was at the White House I was congratulating him in a toast for what he and his fellow astronauts have done. His response, in that humility with great warmth which is the trademark of he and his colleagues, was this:

He said, "We appreciate the remarks you have made about us. But," he said, "I want to point out that there are 400,000 Americans who, in one way or another, contributed to the building of the Apollo spacecraft and to this programme." He said, "I want to point out that there are 2 million parts in an Apollo spacecraft. So, if something went wrong with one of those parts, which had been created by these 400,000 Americans, that tremendous, exciting journey around the moon could not have been possible.

That, of course, is what government is about. We make decisions at the highest level. Those decisions will depend on the devotion and the dedication of hundreds of thousands of people, yes, millions of people around this world, some of whom will contribute to the making of the decisions and others who will contribute as you have, to the logistical factors which are so important in a trip like this and others who will contribute to carrying them out.

I am deeply grateful therefore, as I stand in your presence, for the fact that America is so well represented today by a giant. But I am also grateful for the fact that this giant and all the others like him who have been successful are backed up -- as a matter of fact, they become giants because they stand on the shoulders of others like yourselves, dedicated to public service, people we will never be able to thank personally, but people who, through these words, I want to thank from my heart today.

In this room, too, are many who are not American by background but who are British and who work in our Embassy and in our various missions.

I should also tell you that we are tremendously appreciative of your efforts and just as grateful as we are for the efforts of the others, because without what you do our Americans would not have it so good.

Thank you.

- - - - - -

Honorable Mark Bonham-Carter
Chairman, Race Relations Board

[redacted]

Dr. Asa Briggs
Vice Chancellor, Sussex University

Mr. Alastair Buchan
Director, Institute of Strategic Studies

Mr. Alan Louis Charles Bullock
Vice Chancellor, Oxford University

Lord Caccia
Provost of Eton

Mr. Les Cannon
President, Electrical Trades Union

Mr. John Emerson Harding Davies, MBE
Director-General, Confederation of British Industries

Mr. Victor Feather
Acting General Secretary, Trades Union Congress

Mr. Trevor Fisk
President, National Union of Students of England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Mr. Aubrey Jones
Chairman, Prices and Incomes Board

Mr. Jack Jones
General Secretary-Elect, Transport and General Workers' Union

Mr. Gordon Richardson
Chairman, J. Henry Schroeder Wagg & Co.

Lord Robens
Chairman, National Coal Board

Lord Sherfield
Chairman, Hill and Samuel

Dr. Richard J. Simpson, M.D.
President, Scottish Union of Students

Lord Stokes
Chairman, British Motor Holdings

Sir Siegmund Warburg
Director, S. G. Warburg & Co.

Mr. Arnold Weinstock
Chairman, General Electric Company

[redacted]

The Rt. Honorable Kenneth Younger
Director General, Royal Institute of International Affairs

51C.

WINES

Maximin Grunhauser Herrenberg, 1964

Château Lafite Rothschild, 1945

Krug, 1955

Warre, 1934

Hine, 1929

MENU

Turtle Soup
Cheese Straws

Roast Welsh Saddle of Lamb
Fondant Potatoes
French Runner Beans

Bombe Praline Surprise
or
English Cheeses

Mr. A. M. Palliser

The Hon. Martin J. Hillenbrand	Sir Burke Trend
The Rt. Hon. John Freeman	The Rt. Hon. Barbara Castle
His Excellency the United States Ambassador	The Hon. William P. Rogers
THE RT. HON. THE PRIME MINISTER	The Rt. Hon. Michael Stewart
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	The Hon. Dr. Henry Kissinger
The Rt. Hon. Roy Jenkins	The Rt. Hon. Denis Healey
The Hon. Philip Kaiser	Sir Denis Greenhill

Mr. Michael Halls

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February 21, 1969

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The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On February 5, 1969, I received a letter from Senator Fulbright stating he had been talking earnestly with you, and on one occasion with the President, urging support for supplemental appropriations for the Fulbright Program. He went on to say that he hoped I might present to you while you are in London a memorandum on this subject.

In this connection, I am taking the liberty of submitting herewith a paper setting forth my views in this respect, and am sending a copy of it to Martin Hillenbrand.

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce

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February 21, 1969

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Secretary of State

FROM: Ambassador Bruce

SUBJECT: Fulbright Commission:

The US/UK Educational Commission (Fulbright Program) sustained drastic, even crippling, cuts in the appropriations for fiscal 1969-70 which have caused not only unease, but a profound feeling of discouragement among senior members of the academic community in Britain.

The coming year's program has been reduced -- suddenly -- from $950,000 to $170,000, which includes a contribution of twenty percent from Her Majesty's Government. The great reduction in appropriations means a rise in fixed administrative expenses to a degree where I seriously question whether or not the Commission itself should continue in existence unless allocations are increased beyond present expectations.

A group of distinguished British academics, in a letter to The Times on February 8, spoke eloquently of the apprehension in this country at the sharp reduction:

"For more than 20 years the work of the United States (now United States-United Kingdom) Education Commission -- the Fulbright Commission -- has been pre-eminent in encouraging and giving direction to Anglo-American academic relations. Thousands of American and British students, teachers, and scholars in many disciplines have been the beneficiaries, direct and indirect, of the increased cultural rapport fostered by this program of education exchange. Nowhere has the ideal of a single world of learning been realized more concretely than in this program.

"The recent drastic reduction in facilities available to the Commission is therefore to be deplored and we, as members of the Committee of the British Association for American Studies, invite all interested persons to join with us in attempting to

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persuade the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States to restore funds for cultural exchange to a level more consonant with the needs and potentialities of the academic and cultural communities in the United States and foreign countries."

Without going into details of the program, I feel I must submit a few bleak facts. Last year the Fulbright exchanges sent 294 people to the United States, and brought 201 Americans to Great Britain. Of these, 176 were grade-school and high-school teachers travelling under the Teacher Interchange Program, to which the Commission contributed $65,200.

The average unit cost of an American Fulbright student in the U.K. is $2,894; of an American Fulbright senior in the U.K., $8,640; of a senior British Travel Grantee, $744; of a Student British Travel Grantee, $624. With $20,000 being an absolute minimum reserve for renewals, and the Commission's administrative costs at $73,800 (pared 10 percent from this year), the new program would operate with $76,200 -- if the valuable Teacher Interchange Program were totally scrapped. Working against this figure, almost any adequate combination of British and American participants would result in less than 50 grants. On a continuing basis, the Commission would be able to justify neither the time and energy of its members, nor its administrative costs, nor such ancillary costs as the money spent by the Conference Board in Washington and the regional screening committees. Certainly such a severely limited exchange would cease to be the historical and characteristic "Fulbright Program".

While in recent years the Fulbright grantees -- both British and American -- have come to represent smaller percentages than before in the actual number of exchanges, they have remained of very great importance in strengthening cultural relations between the two countries. The persons who make up the "Fulbright" percentages are an outward and visible manifestation of the U.S. Government in academic and cultural exchanges and in promoting international cooperation in educational and cultural

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advancement. The very existence of the program is a witness to the concern of the American Government and the American people with such affairs. No amount of protestation of continued interest could off-set the cessation of the manifestation, and the withdrawal of the witness.

The Education Commission has been truly binational: few, if any, boards, commissions or committees in Britain include Vice-Chancellors (presidents of universities), the Chairman of the University Grants Committee, distinguished scholars of both countries and such additional members as the New York Times representative and prominent American businessmen. The binationality and the distinction of the committee give it an advantage and value that no other program has or can have; that this advantage and this value are recognized by Her Majesty's Government is attested by their contribution of one quarter of the funds.

The "Fulbrighters" in both countries are ambassadors of the cultures of their respective countries, and are recognized as being so in a way other students and lecturers are not. They are recognized as being so because it is known that they are financed by funds provided by the two Governments, as it is also known that no political considerations enter into the selection procedures.

From my own viewpoint, the Fulbright exchanges make up perhaps the most useful cultural program which I have encountered during my service abroad. That it should so suddenly be relegated to comparative insignificance seems to me wasteful and in some ways dangerous.

More specifically; in these days of turmoil in the academic world, both here and in the United States, with attacks on the universities and their functions intensifying, responsible and well-directed educational exchanges are of even greater importance than in previous years. America is becoming something of a scapegoat in the area of "student unrest" in Britain, with press and Parliamentary allusions to U.S. students and staff members

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as trouble-makers in British institutions. No Fulbrighters have ever been reported as participants in such enterprises. At such a time it seems to me unwise at the very least to curtail or drastically diminish the highly effective instrument for increased understanding that the Fulbright exchange has become. No one can deny the useful history of the Fulbright program. Its future role, in and beyond International Education Year in 1970 should, in my view, be strengthened and refined, not whittled away.

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I rode back to the hotel with Mr. Nixon, and finally left him to his entourage on Claridges' steps. Hardly had I done so when he dashed across the street and plunged into a crowd of cheering admirers and photographers, where he was acclaimed. He had done the same thing several times earlier in the day, including one sortie at the gates of Buckingham Palace. If he was wearied by his operations during the last 24 hours, he showed no sign of it, but was throughout in gay or serious humor, as the occasion required. I was, as I think was true of all those who were with him last night and today, amazed by his broad grasp and detailed knowledge of the problems presented to him, and by the precise, forceful manner in which he expressed his views. He never put a foot wrong, and was always impressive and cordial.

The matter of having John Freeman debarred from the lunch at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards dinner at Downing Street, to say nothing of going to Heathrow tomorrow morning, had been disposed of after my talk with Mr. Walker on Sunday. The President [redacted] followin a toast to the Queen, made a most felicitous short speech about Freeman, welcoming him as forthcoming Ambassador to the United States, and concluding with the words "I look forward to frequent meetings between the New Nixon and the New Statesman." Freeman was almost reduced to tears, and a profound satisfaction was apparent throughout the room over what had been said. I have never known anything more courteously or magnaminously done. The PM, Freeman's friend, fairly glowed with pleasure.

Before going to the Downing Street dinner, I took E up to see Mr. Nixon, who told her what he had mentioned earlier in the day of his intention to ask us with Tommy Thompson, Chip Bohlen and their wives, together with Bob Murphy, to be guests of honor at a dinner which ordinarily was the official one for the Diplomatic Corps in Washington. To my horror, he said he intended to extol our ancient merits in the presence of the foreign diplomats.

February 26, 1969 - Wednesday

Rose at 5:45, and was with E at Claridges shortly after 7:30, to join in the motorcade to the airport. The ceremony there was simple, but distinguished, I thought, by an excellent farewell speech delivered by the President. No. I was in the air promptly at nine o'clock on its way to Bonn.

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Took Sasha to lunch at the Turf. She had flu for several days, but has now fully recovered.

Tonight we were to dine with Anne Fleming, but she is ill, so this was cancelled.

I signed the book today at the Palace. Prime Minister Eshkol of Israel died of a heart attack this morning, so a signature at the Israeli Embassy will soon be in order.

February 27, 1969 - Thursday

Jean Lambert came over from Paris this morning to meet me. His Canadian affairs have been successfully terminated. He has 350,000 shares of Great Northern Capital stock and other liquid assets. Great Northern has been taken over by the powerful Anglo-American Corporation, and should prove a good investment. Lambert is anxious to get back to work again. I suggested he might take advantage of his Swiss residence to establish his banking business in Switzerland before he reaches more definite conclusions about his future activities. I told him George Ball came to see me here a few days ago and confirmed what I had been previously told by Arthur Goodhart that Bobbie Lehman is too ill for it to be likely he will ever again be active in business, or indeed visit his office. When he dies it is quite possible Ball will become the managing, and perhaps senior partner, especially if Lucius Clay drops out. When I pointed out to Lambert that his suggestion of a possible association with Lehman Brothers would leave him in a relatively minor position, it seemed preferable for him to strike out once again on his own, with a view to forming an association, possibly by merger, later on.

Sir John and Lady Wolfenden gave a lunch in our honor at the United University Club today. They are one of the best couples I have met in England. The others were Lady Elliott (a lively and active participant in House of Lords debates), Debbo and Andrew Devonshire (he has just returned from a trip to Australia, the Fiji Islands and other Eastern places), Frank Longford, and another couple. Jack Wolfenden counts gastronomy amongst his manifold interests. The food and wine were delicious, the menu being:

Piesporter Michelsberg
Gevry Chambertin
Port Taylor's 1955
Brandy

Whitebait
Tournedos Bearnaise
Saute Potatoes
Cauliflower Milanaise
Pineapple and Kirsch
Cheese

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Bill Tyler called me this morning from the Hague, to say his plans were now definite to leave his post about June first, and to accept the Directorship of Dumbarton Oaks. He knew we had been trying to make a treaty, through Letitia Elliott, with Mrs. Bliss's butler, Murray, to have him work for us in Washington. Bill read me an amusing letter from Murray, stating he would much rather be with us, but had been offered such lavish inducements by Mrs. Eugene Meyer (who, I am told, has given up the bottle) he cannot resist them. We shall see. His devotion to Mildred Bliss was a really beautiful thing, and he is a fine man.

In the last few days, whenever I attend a lunch or dinner it is usually pointed out by the host that I have been here longer than any diplomatic representative of our country since John Adams arrived in 1785. On checking this, it appears to be true, for the only others who got into, or came near, the seven-year and over class were Rufus King, Richard Rush, Charles Francis Adams, and Whitelaw Reid. Rufus King was twice assigned here. On his second mission, 23 years after he had first finished as Ambassador, he was ill during his journey from Liverpool, and after arrival he spent several months recuperating before he was able to present his credentials on November 11, 1825.to George IV. Altogether, during his two terms of office he was in England about seven years and nine months, but his official span seems to have been about seven years and five months. Richard Rush, 1817-1825, was also in office about seven years and five months. Charles Francis Adams was here for almost seven years, and Whitelaw Reid, who died in London, was accredited from June 1905 to December 15, 1912. When I go, unless I am earlier removed by fate, it will have been eight years after I presented my credentials on March 17, 1961. London is an exception to our usual habit of making the tenure of Ambassadors short. We have had 49 (two of whom, King and Louis McLane, were twice assigned), who averaged during their stays something over 3½ years.

I came across this afternoon a reference to an address made some years ago by the brilliant Maurice Bowra of Oxford University, in which during a speech on "Research of the Humanities" he disavowed any deep knowledge of the subject. He compared himself to a Fijian Prince, an Olympic high jumper, who, when asked to propose the health of Robert Burns, the Scots poet, began by saying "I think I may honestly say I have Scottish blood in my veins; my father ate a missionary."

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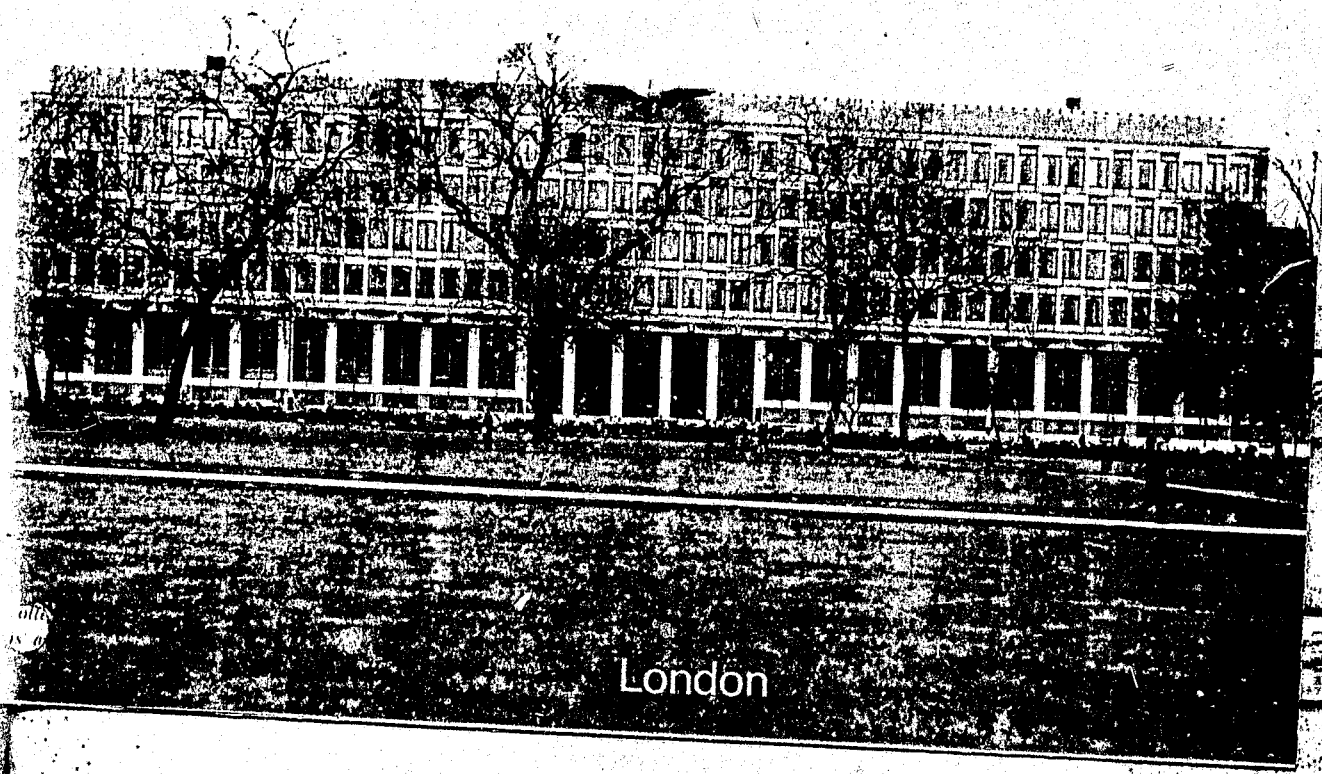
Embassy of the United States of America



London

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Representatives of the United States of America to the Court of St. James

Ministers

John Adams	1785-1788	Charles Francis Adams	1861-1868		
Thomas Pinckney	1792-1796	Reverdy Johnson	1868-1869		
Rufus King	1796-1803	J. Lothrop Motley	1869-1870		
James Monroe	1803-1807	Robert C. Schenck	1871-1876		
William Pinkney	1808-1811	Edwards Pierrepont	1876-1877		
John Quincy Adams	1815-1817	John Welsh	1877-1879		
Richard Rush	1818-1825	James Russell Lowell	1880-1885		
Rufus King	1825-1826	Edward J. Phelps	1885-1889		
Albert Gallatin	1826-1827	Robert Todd Lincoln	1889-1893		
James Barbour	1828-1829				
Louis McLane	1829-1831				
Martin Van Buren	1831-1832				
Andrew Stevenson	1836-1841				
Edward Everett	1841-1845				
Louis McLane	1845-1846				
George Bancroft	1846-1849				
Abbott Lawrence	1849-1852				
Joseph R. Ingersoll	1852-1853				
James Buchanan	1853-1856				
George M. Dallas	1856-1861				

Ambassadors

Thomas F. Bayard	1893-1897
John Hay	1897-1898
Joseph H. Choate	1899-1905
Whitelaw Reid	1905-1912
Walter Hines Page	1913-1918
John W. Davis	1918-1921
George Harvey	1921-1923
Frank B. Kellogg	1924-1925
Alanson B. Houghton	1925-1929
Charles G. Dawes	1929-1931
Andrew W. Mellon	1932-1933
Robert Worth Bingham	1933-1937
Joseph P. Kennedy	1938-1940
John G. Winant	1941-1946
W. Averell Harriman	1946-1947
Lewis W. Douglas	1947-1950
Walter S. Gifford	1950-1953
Winthrop W. Aldrich	1953-1957
John Hay Whitney	1957-1961
David K. E. Bruce	1961-

Design: Richard Chlupaty Printed by Stone & Cox Limited, London

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The third and fourth floor corridors are brightened with colorful prints of American birds by Peale and Rider. Oil portraits of many American Ambassadors to the Court of St. James hang in a second-floor corridor, and famed Catlin prints of American wildlife are displayed in another. Colored print portraits of American Indians line both first and second-floor corridors. Among the most striking sculptures is a white porcelain eagle created by Edward Marshall Boehm. This figure, displayed opposite the reception desk on the second floor, is a replica of the eagle given by the artist to President Kennedy on his birthday.

The public rooms on the ground floor of the Chancery are open from 9.00 am until 5.50 pm, Monday through Friday. The [illegible]ding is closed on all American and British holidays. On the north side of the building, facing Upper Brook Street, is the entrance to the United States Information Service; and on the south side, facing Upper Grosvenor Street, the entrance to the Consular Section. Commercial inquiries should be addressed to the Commercial Section which also maintains an extensive library on the ground floor. The receptionists will be glad to answer any questions on the Embassy or direct you to the proper office.

The commercial library contains a large collection of reference material which is available to the general public.

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[redacted]

THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN associated with Grosvenor Square since the eighteenth century when from 1785-1788 John Adams lived in the house still standing at the corner of Brook and Duke Streets. John Adams, who was the first American Minister to the Court of St. James, later became the second President of the United States. In the 19th century the Chancery was moved first to Great Cumberland Place, later to Piccadilly, and then to Portland Place. In 1913 Ambassador Page relocated the Chancery at No. 4 Grosvenor Gardens and established his residence at No. 6 Grosvenor Square. The Chancery was moved again in 1938 to No. 1 Grosvenor Square where it remained until 1960 (This building presently houses the Canadian High Commission). During World War II, when the Embassy was on one side of the square and General Eisenhower's headquarters on the other, the Square was known as "Little America". After the war, the Duke of Westminster donated the land in the center of the Square as a memorial to President Roosevelt.

Over 100,000 British citizens contributed to a fund for the construction of a statue of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The famous American architect Eero Saarinen won the U.S. Department of State competition for the design of the present Chancery. The new structure permits the housing of the major sections of the Embassy; political, economic, commercial, military, consular, informational, and administrative in one building. Construction began in August, 1957, and was completed in 1960.

The basic structural material of the Chancery is precast, reinforced concrete. The façade is checkered with an open grill pattern supported by rows of concrete columns. The building is faced with Portland stone which will weather in time to match the stone used in other Grosvenor Square buildings.

Although the Chancery contains nine floors, three are hidden below ground level to enable the building to conform to the scale of the other structures in Grosvenor Square. The U-shaped building could be expanded in the future by constructing an additional wing to close the open side of the U in the rear of the building.

On the ground floor, gold anodized aluminium strips project from above the large windows. This decorative material is also used for the low

(Right) The distinctive office furniture was designed by Edward Wormley of the Dunbar Furniture Manufacturing Company.

(Below) The Embassy reception area frequently contains displays of American art, culture or scientific progress.

[redacted]

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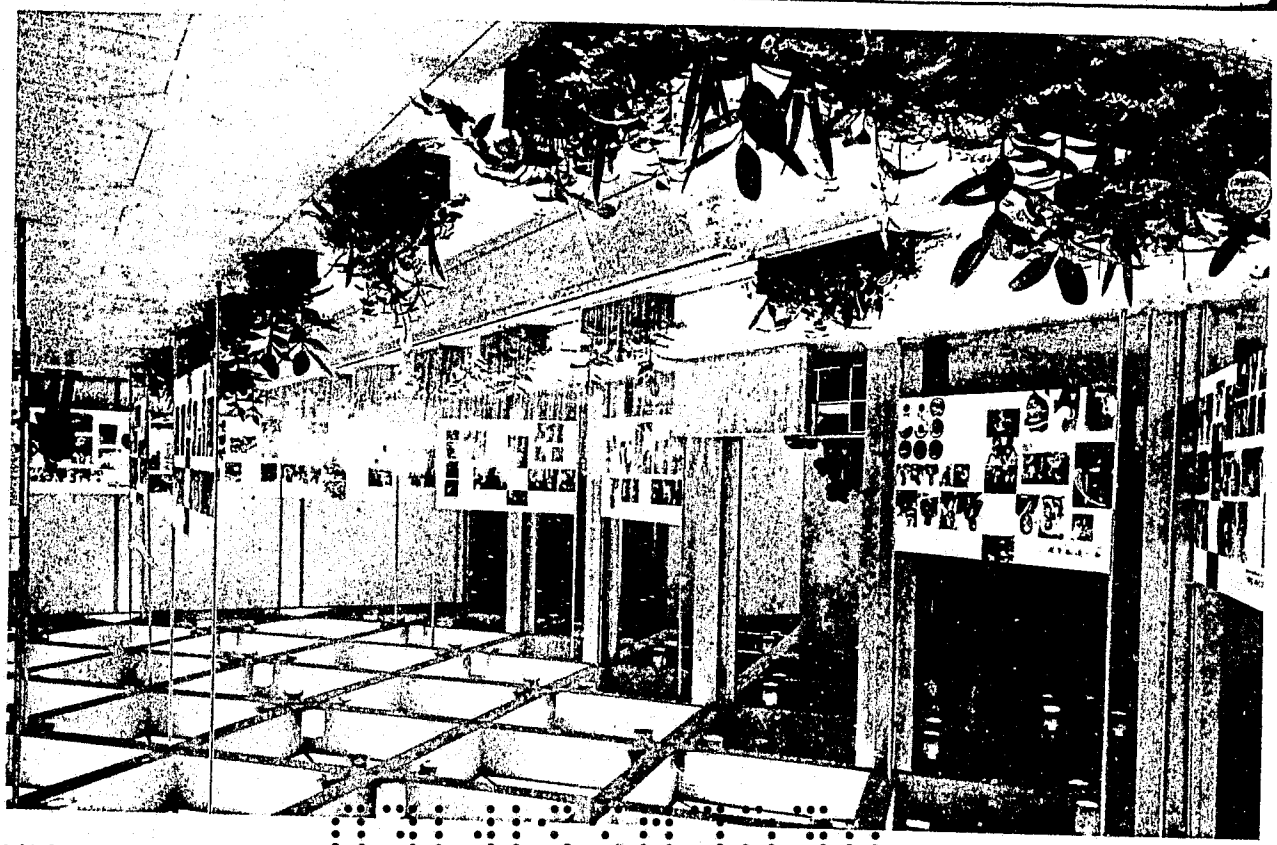

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railing and lamp posts beside the three entrances, the grill behind the main door, and numerous interior ornamental details. The gilded aluminum eagle, symbol of the United States of America, which surmounts the Chancery, was designed by the American sculptor Theodore Roszak.

The main entrance on Grosvenor Square leads up to a large aluminum emblem of the Great Seal of the United States. Greek pentellikon marble is set in the walls of the entrance hall and Italian travertine marble into the floor. The reception area has a shallow pool, a fountain with spray jets, and art exhibition space along the walls. Various exhibits of American art or scientific progress are displayed in this area. The architect's use of mirrors to create an illusory floating ceiling in the entrance hall and commercial library is especially noteworthy.

The entrance hall is illuminated by a combination of natural light from the skylights in the ceiling and clusters of small floodlights fitted into the interstices junctions of the crossbeams. These precast concrete beams support the ceiling with a "diagrid" pattern, giving a textured effect to the interior and exterior of the building. Throughout the Chancery, Mr. Saarinen has effectively used the structural supports as an integral part of the design, thereby enhancing both the strength and beauty of the structure.

The four upper floors of the Chancery differ from the ground in lighting, heating, floor plan, décor, and function. The principal offices of the Embassy are fluorescent lighted, individually heated and ventilated, carpeted, and utilitarian in design. The distinctive teak furniture was designed by Edward Wormley of the Dunbar Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Most of the administrative offices have been concentrated on the first floor, while the Ambassador's suite, the offices of the Minister, and some Counselors and senior officers of the Embassy are situated on the second floor with a separate reception area. Other floors contain various offices and storage areas, including a suite of offices for visiting officials. The entire building has 600 rooms, providing working facilities for about 700 people, over half of whom are British. The total usable floor space is about 255,000 square feet.

Art and Decoration

The Chancery contains many impressive works of art: oil paintings, etchings, sculptures, and furnishings. Various American ambassadors have contributed art works to the Embassy collection, and many fine pieces of art can be found in offices and hallways throughout the building.

In one corner of the main entrance stands a statute of Abraham Lincoln by Daniel Chester French, the sculptor of the Lincoln Memorial Statue in Washington, DC. The front hall also contains busts of Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin. A larger than life oil portrait of George Washington hangs on a side wall in this room.

Rufus King - Arrived July 23, 1796.
Resigned August 5, 1802.
Departed April, 1803.

Arrived Liverpool June 26, 1825. Was ill during journey and on arrival. Spent 6 weeks in Cheltenham recuperating. First diplomatic encounter was with British Foreign Secretary George Canning who came to see Kmbx Minister King in Cheltenham on August 2, 1825.
Departed July 3, 1826.

Richard Rush - Arrived mid-December, 1817.
Departed April 27, 1825.

Charles Francis Adams -
Arrived May 13, 1861.
Departed Spring of 1868.

Whitelaw Reid -
Arrived early June, 1905
Died in office December 15, 1912.

Beckles Willson - "America's Ambassadors to England - 1785 to 1928."

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Tonight Kitty and Frank Giles gave a farewell dinner for us. Amongst those there were Norman Stevas, Lord and Lady Westmorland, Antonia and Hugh Fraser, David Frost, Kisty Hesketh, the Arnold Weinstocks. The Giles daughters served as cupbearers and mixers during the cocktail period. Frank produced his usual fine wines, the most notable one being a 1953 Ch. Margaux. I brought to him as a present my last five bottles of 1926 Red Bordeaux, three of them Ch. Lafite, the others Ch. Margaux, the former much preferable to the latter. Frank gave a touching speech about us, which was not necessary to make us think the company especially congenial.

Weinstock had been one of those invited to meet the President a couple of days ago, and was favorably impressed by him, which is representative of the sentiments expressed in numerous letters I have received from others present at this occasion.

February 28, 1969 - Friday

I ordered five silver cigarette boxes today, as farewell gifts to servants in the house, to be accompanied by cash donations. I must also make an outlay of £200 or more to the Boys Club of the Police, who look after the residence, since they will not accept any direct donations for themselves.

Lunched with Tommy Frost at Bucks. Although it is forbidden to discuss business at most men's clubs, I did have a chance over cocktails to talk about the present activities of Canadian Superior Oil in the Australian part of Papua. Tommy is a constant friend, with whom I expect to keep up relations in the future, since he is a frequent visitor to Canada and the United States.

I breakfasted with Sasha this morning; she left shortly after for Boston. She will return to us early next week.

E went off early today to Paris, and will come back this afternoon.

Last night Walter Annenberg, whom I had tried to reach by telephone in Philadelphia, called me from California. I told him of my conversation with Secretary Rogers here, on the subject of my resigining and the date of leaving this post. Bill Rogers had left it to me to settle this with Annenberg. I said what would suit me best would be to resign as of March 18, and fly to Washington on the 19th, if that would not cause too long an interregnum period. He expressed his readiness to be here toward the end of March.

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I told him I had been asked to find out on what date he would make his speech to the Pilgrims, since customarily this is the first occasion in England on which an American Ambassador is expected to orate. He answered that he had no desire to make speeches, unless it were absolutely necessary, but understood he must do so to the Pilgrims, and would a ten or fifteen minute talk suffice? I said yes, and it was agreed I would notify Gavin Astor he would be available for this purpose about May 15.

I suggested there were a couple of matters I would particularly like to draw to his attention, since it seemed probable we would not meet before he came over here. The first and most important [redacted] was my strong belief he would make a great mistake if he consented to any change of personnel in this Embassy until he had been here for a considerable time and could assess for himself the merits of the individuals on our staff. I told him I assumed there would be efforts [redacted] at State to make transfers without consultation with him before he became confirmed. I strongly advised against his accepting this, since there are many people in the Department who would like to serve here, and covet certain positions in this establishment. I thought I could conscientiously tell him that in my opinion the men and women now stationed in London constituted the best single corps in the American Foreign Service. He was familiar with the disorganization caused in Paris by Sargent Shriver's replacement of key individuals in that Embassy before he had thoroughly familiarized himself with his own duties. Annenberg replied by saying he knew none of the individuals here, except the excellent Admiral Kirn, with whom he had gone to school, and he thought my advice was sound and would give it serious consideration.

Then after discussing this subject at some length, and amplifying what I had previously said, I told him (after he had given me an opening by referring to how much his wife had enjoyed her short stay with us) I thought they would be making a mistake if they went directly to Claridges and thereafter took an apartment or a house pending the refurnishing of the residence. It seemed to me the appropriate action would be to move immediately to the Residence, even though it would not be fully furnished and the large number of things he was bringing over would not have arrived, then later to leave it while it was being refitted and repaired. When I explained my reasons for this, he seized the argument [redacted] and said he would [redacted] consider doing [redacted] what I had advocated.

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He asked me particularly about the competency of Phil Kaiser as DCM. I gave Phil the highest marks, for indeed I think Annenberg would be lost if he were to arrive here and have [redacted] continuity broken by the substitution of a new DCM, particularly when one considers that Kaiser knows everyone in the Cabinet, as well as many of the leading politicians in opposition, by their first names. This is equally true of other members of the staff with their British counterparts.

We are in the throes of preparing for a massive movement of our own belongings. On Monday and Tuesday of next week my office will be cleared of my personal possessions, and seven days later the packers, Messrs. Gerson & Company, will engage in a similar operation at the Residence. For the last two nights I have applied myself at home to sorting out silver with the butler, Palasz. We have checked the inventory of Government-owned silver, and have earmarked more of it than actually appears on the inventory. Since we have hardly ever used any of the Government pieces, the sufferers seem to have been ourselves, for although we arrived, amongst other equipment, with six mustard pots, we now have only one, and similarly there appear to be other shortages. After eight years of use, this is not to be wondered at, for I always assume some guests have an instinct for picking up souvenirs.

March 1, 1969 - Saturday

E and I went to Albany this morning. The Connors left it a couple of weeks ago. They were amiable and good tenants, but certain dilapidations require immediate attention. Although we will be using it only occasionally in the future, we are moving to it, in addition to its present furnishings, a good many articles from the Residence. I have sold some of my wines advantageously, but only those I [redacted] brought with me from America. It is now forbidden to take stocks of spirits and wines home, so I shall put a portion of what we possess in the cellars at Albany and store the rest with Berry Brothers.

Almost all the important pictures in the house belong to Paul Mellon. His representative here will remove them next week, and also place in [redacted] warehouse [redacted] the paintings and one tapestry belonging to the National Gallery in Washington.

Went to the office this afternoon, where Eleanor and Henrietta helped in the disposition of files and materials which are not to be included in next Monday's clean-up.

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Lunched with Hannah and Phil Kaiser at Wychwood House. It was an especially pleasant break in the day, since there being no others present, we were free to engage in uninhibited conversation. Phil is struck, as I am, by the splendid after-glow noticed everywhere here of the President's visit. It was certainly much calmer than what has occured in his later stops, for such demonstrators as did appear in London were rather mute and insignificant in numbers.

The sad news today relates to President Eisenhower's recent operation for an intestinal obstruction having been followed by an attack of pneumonia.

Tonight I started packing my clothes, with the intention of sending some to Albany, and the rest home.

We are receiving masses of kind and flattering good-bye letters that must be answered in long-hand.

March 2, 1969 - Sunday

Spent the morning at home, sorting out files lodged in suitcases and desks.

Went to Albany, where many things remain to be done. Except for minor breakages, the Connors were satisfactory guests; we are having several pieces of furniture, stained I imagine by liquor, recovered. A second leak developed there in a water container, resulting in drenching E's bathroom, ruining the carpet in it, that now requires a thorough repainting. Some of the drip apparently penetrated to the apartment below, onto what is said to be valuable antique furniture, but I have as yet received no claims from the owners.

Came back to the office this afternoon, where I met Eleanor and Henrietta. We knocked off more files in preparation for the onset Monday of the packers.

March 3, 1969 - Monday

The packers from Gerson & Company arrived this morning. In two or three days they will have cleaned out my office and the vault across the hall containing silver. I have a large number of prints with Staunton Hill as their destination.

Lunched at Bucks.

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This afternoon Lady Colston came to see me. Her husband, who was Chairman of Hoovers, one of the big companies here, died a few weeks ago. It seems he had made little financial provision for his family in anticipation of death, so she is selling their country place, but wants to retain their large chambers in Albany, which they have had for over twenty years. The British are often credulous about Americans being ready to meet their financial needs. Such was her case, for she asked whether I could arrange for any of our personnel to share her apartment with her. Because of the restrictions applying to all apartments in Albany, she cannot list it with a real estate agent. I told her I believed we could not be of any assistance to her, but thought she should have a talk about the matter with Colonel Chetwynd-Talbot, the Secretary.

Tonight we had a "bid farewell" party at the residence. [redacted]4 guests were clocked in, out of about 1,000 invited. The partial list of invitations was:

The gala started at 6:00, and ended around 8:30. I have seldom shaken more hands. I hope they all enjoyed themselves. Toward the end of the evening Palasz waxed slightly distraught, for he had used up all the Bollinger and Pommery champagne, but I think by that time the thirst of those who attended had been largely assuaged with one variety of liquor or another. We thought it all most enjoyable.

President Eisenhower seems to be staging a recovery from pneumonia. If he pulls through this attack it will represent a near miracle. If he should die, I would have to issue an immediate statement; therefore I made slight alterations in the one I hastily prepared last summer when he was stricken by a serious heart attack, and couched it in these terms:

Tony Lewis is interviewing me later this week, but in preparation has asked for the text of an impromptu speech I made several years ago when introducing the USIS musical comedy festival. Somebody present had made a tape recording of it, so I had it typed for him. This is how it came out:

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RECEPTION - THE RESIDENCE - MONDAY, March 3, 1969

6.00 - 8.00 p.m.

ACCEPTED:

THE CABINET.

Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Michael Stewart, Sec. of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

Rt. Hon. Lord Gardiner, Lord Chancellor.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Richard Crossman, Sec. of State for Social Services.
Rt. Hon. Barbara Castle and Mr. E.C. Castle, First Sec. of State and Sec. of State for Employment and Productivity.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. James Callaghan, Sec. of State for Home Dept.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Denis Healey, Sec. of State for Defence.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Fred Peart, Lord President of the Council.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Anthony Crosland, President of the Board of Trade.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Edward Short, Sec. of State for Education and Science.
Rt. Hon. Anthony Greenwood, Minister of Housing and Local Govt.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Cledwyn Hughes, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
Rt. Hon. Lord Shackleton, Lord Privy Seal.
Rt. Hon. Mrs. Judith Hart and Dr. A.B. Hart, Paymaster-General
Rt. Hon. John Diamond, Chief Secretary to the Treasury.

MINISTERS NOT IN CABINET.

Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Reginald Prentice, Minister of Overseas Developm
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Kenneth Robinson, Minister for Planning & Land.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. John Stonehouse, Postmaster-General.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Fred Mulley, Min. of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.
Rt. Hon. Lord Chalfont and Lady Chalfont, Min of State for Foreign & Commonwealth Affairs.
Rt. Hon. Lord Shepherd and Lady Shepherd, Min of State for Foreign & Commonwealth Affairs.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Goronwy Roberts, Min. of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.
Mr. and Mrs. David Ennals, Min. of State for Health and Social Security.
Lord and Lady Stonham, Minister of State, Home Office.
R Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Gerald Reynolds, Min of Defence for Administrati
Mr. and Mrs. T.W. Urwin, Minister of State for Economic Affairs.
Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers, Min. of State, Board of Trade.
Dr. J. Dickson Mabon, Minister of State, Scottish Office.
Rt. Hon. Alice Bacon, Min. of State, Education & Science.
Rt. Hon. Miss Jennie Lee, Min. of State, Education & Science.
Mr. and Mrs. J.P.W. Mallalieu, Min. of State, Min. of Technology.
Mrs. Eirene White (widow), Min. of State, Welsh Office.
Mr. and Mrs. Dick Taverne, Minister of State, Treasury.

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MINISTERS NOT IN CABINET (contd.)
Law Officers.

Rt. Hon. Sir Elwyn and Lady Jones, Attorney-General.
Sir Arthur and Lady Irvine, Solicitor-General.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Foley, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

Sir Denis and Lady Greenhill, Permanent Under Secretary of State and Head of the Diplomatic Service.

Deputy Under Secretaries of State:

Sir Arthur and Lady Galsworthy.
Mr. and Mrs. P.T. Hayman.
Sir John Johnston.
Sir Leslie and Lady Monson.
Mr. and Mrs. P.F. Hancock.
Mr. and Mrs. P.A. Wilkinson.

Assistant Under Secretaries:

Mr. and Mrs. G.G. Arthur.
Mr. and Mrs. D.V. Bendall.
Mr. and Mrs. J.R.A. Bottomley.
Mr. and Mrs. R.A. Burroughs.
Mr. and Mrs. W.I. Combs.
Mr. F.G.K. Gallagher.
Mr. and Mrs. D.G. Holland.
Mr. and Mrs. E.N. Larmour.
Mr. and Mrs. R.H. Mason.
Mr. and Mrs. John Peck.
Mr. and Mrs. H.S.H. Stanley.
Mr. and Mrs. D.C. Tebbit.
Mr. F.A. Warner.

Mr. and Mrs. W.V.J. Evans, Legal Adviser.
Sir James and Lady McPetrie, Legal Adviser.
Mr. and Mrs. H.L.M. Oxley, Deputy Legal Adviser.
Mr. and Mrs. J.L. Simpson, Deputy Legal Adviser.
Mr. and Mrs. T.R.M. Sewell, Head, North American and Caribbean Dept.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

Mr. and Mrs. James Boyden, Parl. Under Sec. of State for Defence (ARMY)
Sir James and Lady Dunnett, Permanent Under-Secretary of State.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Leitch, Deputy Under-Secretary (Equipment)
Air Marshal Sir Harold and Lady Maguire, Director General, Intelligence
Dr. and Mrs. David Owen, Parliament. Under-Secretary (NAVY)
Lord and Lady Winterbottom, Parl. Under-Secretary (RAF)

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MINISTRIES

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Sir Denis and Lady Barnes, Permanent Secretary.
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hattersley, Joint Parliamentary Secretary.

POWER

Sir David and Lady Pitblado, Permanent Secretary.

BOARD OF TRADE

Sir Anthony and Lady Part, Permanent Secretary.

TREASURY

Sir Douglas Allen, Joint Permanent Secretary.

NATIONAL BOARD FOR PRICES & INCOMES

Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Aubrey Jones, Chairman.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Catherwood, Dir.General of Nat.Economic Development Office.

Sir William and Lady Armstrong, Head of the Civil Service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Douglas Houghton, Chairman of Parly.Labour Party
Mr. and Mrs. H.R. Nicholas, Gen.Secretary of Labour Party.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. John Silkin, Deputy Leader of House of Commons, and Government Chief Whip.
Mr. and Mrs. A.H. Warren, Private Secretary to Gov.Chief Whip.

OPPOSITION

Mr. Paul Bryan, Broadcasting, Communications and Post Office.
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Channon, Arts and Amenities.
Mr. and Mrs. Corfield, Aviation.
Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Watt, Wales.
Mr. and Mrs. Terence Higgins, Treasury, Economic Affairs & Trade.
Lord and Lady Jellicoe, Dep. Leader of Opposition in House Of Lord Dep. Chairman of Advisory Committee on Policy.
Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Jenkin, Treasury, Economic Affairs and Trade.
Mr. and Mrs. Graham Page, Housing and Land.
Sir Peter and Lady Rawlinson, Law.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. William Whitelaw, Opposition Chief Whip.
Rt. Hon. and The Hon. Mrs. Richard Wood, Foreign Affairs.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Geoffrey Rippon, Defence.

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OTHERS

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Belser (AMB)
Lord and Lady Cecil, Eton College, Windsor.
Lord and Lady Cairns, Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps.
Lord and Lady Carron, Bank of England.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cousins, Gen.Sec.Transport & Gen.Workers Union.
Mr. and Mrs. John Davies, Confederation of British Industry Dir.Gen
Prince Dimitri of Russia.
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Feather, General Secretary elect, TUC.
Sir Archibald Gordon.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Jo Grimond, Liberal MP.
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Halls, PPS to the Prime Minister.
Sir Robin and Lady Hooper, Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet.
Mr. John Kelly.
The Speaker and Mrs. Horace King. (House of Commons)
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Maitland, Private Sec. to the Sec. of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Relations.
Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Massey, Area Dir. U. of Maryland in UK,
Mr. and Mrs. Michael Palliser, Private Secretary to the Prime Minis
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scanlon, President, Amalgamated Union of Engineering and Foundry Workers.
Lord and Lady Sherfield (Lord Sherfield regrets)
Sir Burke and Lady Trend, Secretary of the Cabinet.
Mrs. Marcia Williams, Personal Political Secretary to the PM.
Sir John and Lady Waldron, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, New Scotland Yard.
Sir Dick and Lady White.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. George Woodcock, Trades Union Congress, Gen.Sec. (now being succeeded by Victor Feather.)

AMERICAN AND ANGLO-AMERICAN GROUPS

Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, The Pilgrims Society.
Mr. and Mrs. D Wiggins, American Women's Club.
Mr. W.A. Eardley, (American Women's Club)
Air Chief Marshal Sir William and Lady Elliot, Brit.American Associa
Mr. and Mrs. J.R. Flood, Pres. American Women's Club.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Flowers, Secretary, Association of American Correspondents in London.
Mr. and Mrs. R.A. Flynn, American Club.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hoffmire, American Soc. in London.
Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Horne, American Soc. in London.
Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Irving, British American Parliamentary Group.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Lart, Commander, American Legion.
Mr. and Mrs. John Maxwell, American Society in London.
Miss Susan Warren Pearl, American Aid Society.
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Price, American Women's Club.

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AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. and Mrs. K.E. Brown, Hon. Secretary.
Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Clough, 1st. Vice President.
Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Don, President.
Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Elliot, Treasurer.
Mr. Robert Templeton, Executive Director.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER BUREAU CHIEFS

ABC, Mr. and Mrs. William Beutel.
Chicago Daily News, Mr. and Mrs. David Nichol.
Los Angeles Times, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Toth.
McGraw Hill World News, Mr. John Shinn.
Time Life, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Prendergast.
Toledo Blade, Mr. and Mrs. Fernant Auberjonois.
UP, Mr. and Mrs. R.W. Beaton.
Washington Post, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Meyer.
Westinghouse/Broadcasting - Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Landay.

EMBASSY

The Minister and Mrs. Kaiser
The Economic Minister and Mrs. Cleveland

Miss Joan Auten
Mrs. Phyllis Badham
Miss Nora Bee
Col. and Mrs. John Cutler - Air Attache.
Miss Harriet Curry
Col. and Mrs. Thomas Finneran, Army Attache.
Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Hall
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Herfurt.
Captain and Mrs. James Houghton, Asst. Naval Attache.
Major General and Mrs. Lawrence Lightner, Third Air Force.
Rear Admiral and Mrs. Louis J. Kirn, Defense Attache.
Mr. and Mrs. William B. King.
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Krys
Miss Henrietta Morris
Mrs. Edward Myers
Miss Eleanor Ostermeier
Mrs. Peter Skoufis.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Skiff
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Spiers
Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Tweedy

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DIPLOMATIC CORPS

ACCEPTED:

Argentine Republic, Ambassador & Senora de McLoughlin
Austria, Ambassador and Madame Schoner
Belgium, Baronne van den Bosch. The Ambassador regrets.
Bolivia, Ambassador and Senora de Querejazu.
Brazil, Ambassador and Senhora da Costa.
Bulgaria, Charge d'Affaires M. Lubomir Zhelyaskov.(Amb. abroad)
Cameroon, Ambassador and Mme Nkweta.
Czechoslovakia, Ambassador and Madame Ruzekova.
Denmark, Ambassador and Mme. Kristiansen.
Dominican Republic, Ambassador & Senora de Herrera.
Ecuador, Charge d'Affaires & Senora Maldonado.
Germany, Ambassador & Frau Blankenhorn.
Greece, Ambassador and Madame Verykios.
Hungary, Ambassador & Madame Jeno Incze.
India, High Commmissioner and Mrs. Dhavan.
Indonesia, Ambassador and Madame Adjie.
Ireland, Ambassador - Mr. John Gerald Molloy.
Israel, Ambassador and Madame Remez.
Italy, Ambassador Manzini.
Japan, Ambassador and Madame Yukawa.
Jordon, Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Nabih.
Korea, Ambassador & Madame Ei Whan Pai.
Lesotho, High Commissioner represented by Mr. T. Mashologu Counsellor.
Libya, Charge d'Affaires & Mrs. Kukan.
Malaysia, High Commissioner & Puan Sri Norhimah Jamil.
Malta, High Commissioner & Mrs. Axisa.
Mexico, Ambassador & Senora de Suarez
Nepal, Ambassador and Madame Misra.
Netherlands, Ambassador & Madame van Roijen.
New Zealand, High Commissioner and Lady Blundell.
Nigeria, High Commissioner & Mrs. Ogundipe.
Norway, Ambassador & Madame Koht.
Pakistan, High Commissioner & Begum Haroon.

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Panama, Charge d'Affaires & Senora de Bocanegra.
Paraguay, Charge d'Affaires & Senora Pane
Peru, Ambassador & Senora de Aramburu.
Poland, Ambassador & Madame Morawska.
Portugal, Ambassador & Madame de Faria.
Rumania, Ambassador & Madame Pungan.
Senegal, Ambassador - M. Henri-Louis Valantin.
Sierra Leone, High Commissioner - Lt.Col. A.P. Genda
Singapore, High Commissioner & Mrs. Rajah.
Somali Republic, Ambassador & Mrs. Abdilleh.
South Africa, Ambassador Luttig. Mrs. Luttig will be away.
Soviet Union, Ambassador & Mme. Smirnovskaya.
Swaziland, High Commissioner and Mrs. Ntiwane.
Sweden, Ambassador and Madame Belfrage.
Switzerland, Ambassador and Madame Keller.
Thailand, Ambassador Hongladarom. Madame is in Thailand.
Trinidad & Tobago, High Commissioner and Mrs. Rose.
Tunisian, Ambassador & Madame Essaafi.
Turkey, Ambassador and Madame Bayulken.
Uganda, Acting High Commissioner and Mrs. Etiang.
Uruguay, Ambassador & Senora de Velazquez.
Yugoslavia, Ambassador & Madame Sarajcic.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS NOT REPLIED:

Afghanistan, Ambassador & Madame Majid.
Barbados, High Commissioner & Lady Luckhoo.
Botswana, High Commissioner & Mrs. Mokama.
Burma, Ambassador & Madame Ba Saw.
Burundi, Charge d'Affaires - Monsieur Andre Kwanda.
Cambodia, Ambassador & Mme Sonn Voeunsai.
Congo, Charge d'Affaires & Madame M'Bala.
Costa Rica, Charge d'Affaires & Senora de Escalante-Duran.
Dahomey, Charge d'Affaires & Madame de Souza.
Finland, Ambassador & Mrs. Wartiovaara.

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DIPLOMATIC CORPS NOT REPLIED contd.

Gabon, Ambassador & Madame Rawiri.
The Gambia, High Commissioner - Mr. H.R. Monday.
Ghana, High Commissioner & Mrs. Anthony.
Guyana, (See Barbados)
Haiti, Charge d'Affaires & Madame Mehu.
Honduras, Charge d'Affaires - Senor Licenciado Carlos.
Iceland, Ambassador & Madame Gudmundsson.
Ivory Coast, Ambassador & Madame Djoro.
A Kuwait, Ambassador & Mme Al-Saba h.
Liberia, Ambassador & Mrs. Lawrence
Malagasy Republic, Ambassador & Madame Rabenoro.
Mauritius, High Commissioner & Mrs. Teelock.
Nicaragua, Ambassador & Senora de Ulvert.
Niger, Charge d'Affaires & Madame Bourem.
Philippines, Ambassador & Mrs. Reyes.
Rwanda, Ambassador & Mme Munyaneza.
Togo, Charge d'Affaires & Madame Medeiros.
Venezuela, Charge d'Affaires & Madame Tinoco.
Viet-Nam, Ambassador & Madame Le-Ngoc-Chan.
Yemen (Southern), Ambassador and Madame Nasser.
Zambia, High Commissioner & Mrs. Chipimo.

OTHERS NOT REPLIED.

R Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Peter Shore, Sec. of State for Economic Affairs.
A Rt. Hon. and Mrs. William Ross, Sec. of State for Scotland.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. George Thomson, Minister without Portfolio.
Rt. Hon. and Mrs. Frederick Lee, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancast
R Rt. Hon. and Mrs. H.S. Wilson, Lord Advocate.
Sir Edward and Lady Peck, Dep. Under Secretary of State.
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lever, Financial Secretary to the Treasury.
Sir William and Lady Nield, Permanent Under Secretary, Economic Aff
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barlow, Sec. Parlty. Labour Party.
Lord and Lady Balniel, Opposition - Social Security.

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OTHERS NOT REPLIED CONTD.

Sir John and Lady Eden Opposition - Power.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chicester-Clark - Opposition - Public Building & Works, Northern Ireland.

Sir John and Lady Henniker-Major, Director General, British Council (will return to London March 3)

Mrs. Thomas Keating.

Lord Cooper of Stockton Heath and Mrs. Cooper.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael and Lady Adeane.

Baroness Gaitskell.

Miss Martha Clark, Bushy-Hall American High School.

Earl and Countess Alexander of Tunis, ESU.

Mr. Mark and Lady Elizabeth Longman, ESU.

Hon. Gavin & Lady Irene Astor, Pilgrims Society.

Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Lyons, American Society in London.

Mr. and Mrs. V.W. Pearl, American Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Safer, CBS.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Levine, NBC.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Korengold, NEWSWEEK.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Vicker, WALL STREET JOURNAL

A Admiral and Mrs. Waldemar Wendt, USNAVEUR.

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RECEPTION - MONDAY 3rd MARCH 1969 - 6 - 8 pm

Accepted

Lord & Lady Aberconway
Elizabeth Countess of Abingdon & Lindsay
Sir Michael & Lady Adeane
Mr. & Mrs. Geoffrey Agnew
Count Claus Ahlefeldt
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Alison
Mr. & Mrs. Robin Allen
Mr. & Mrs. Alvarez (Observer)
Judge Wariz & Lady Eleanor Ameer Ali
Lord Amulree
Lord & Lady Annan
Mr. & Mrs. John Ardagh
Margaret Duchess of Argyll
Hon. David & Mrs. Astor
Hon. John & Mrs. Astor
Mr. & Mrs. George Axelrod
Miss Nancy Balfour
Lord & Lady Balogh
Lady Rose Baring
Sir Tufton & Lady Beamish
Mr. & Mrs. John Beevor
Lady Beddington-Behrens
Sir Robert & Lady Bellinger
Earl & Countess of Bessborough
Mr. George Bijur
Sir Nevile Bland
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Bonham-Carter
Mr. & Mrs. Reginald Bosanquet
Sir Clive & Lady Barbara Bossom
Hon. Lady Bowes-Lyon
Mrs. Charles Boxer
Viscount Boyd of Merton
Miss Annette Bradshaw
Mr. & Mrs. R.J. Breyfogle
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Brocklehurst
Sir Denis & Lady Brogan
Sir Walter & Lady Bromley Davenport
Lord Brooke
Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Brown
Mr. Richard Buckle
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Butler
Col. Sir Thomas & Lady Butler (Tower of London)
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Cavendish
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Cazalet
Sir Christopher & Lady Chancellor
Mr. John Charlton
Sir Martin & Lady Charteris
Col. Gilbert Chetwynd-Talbot
Marquis & Marchioness of Cholmondeley
Sir Ashley & Lady Clarke
Lord & Lady Cobbold.
Commander & Mrs. Kenneth Colen

REJECTED

Accepted ctd

Col. & Mrs. Norman Colville
Lady Colyton - if possible
Miss Lewis Cording
Viscount & Viscountess Cranley
Earl & Countess Cromer
Mr. & Mrs. John Crosby
Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Cudlipp
Mr. & Mrs. Marcus Cunliffe
Monsieur & Madame de Gennes (Air France)
Count Dominic de Grunne
Marquis & Marquise de Miramon
Ambassador & Mrs. Edward de Propper
Mr. L. d'Erlanger
Mr. & Mrs. Evelyn de Rothschild
Sir Philip & Lady de Zulueta
Mr. Adrian Daintrey
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Dale (Zoo)
Helen Lady Dashwood
Mr. & Mrs. Nigel Dennis (Encounter)
Mr. & Mrs. Dodds-Parker
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Danziger
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Daubeny
Col.Thomas & Hon.Mrs. Davies
Lord & Lady Denning
Dowager Duchess of Devonshire
Sir Alec & Lady Douglas-Home
Miss Linda Dresser
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Driberg
Mr. & Mrs. Edward du Cann
Earl & Countess of Dundee
Lord & Lady Eccles
Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Edelman
Mrs. J.R. Eden
Mr.Michael Edwards
Mr. Francis Egerton
Mr. & Mrs. Nicholas Egon
Earl & Countess of Eldon
Baroness Elliot of Harwood
Earl & Countess of Euston
Capt.& Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld
Mr. Charles & Lady Katherine Farrell
Mr. & Mrs. Felix Fenston
Lady Fermoy
Mr. & Mrs. William Fitzgerald
Miss Fairholme
Sir Edward & Lady Ford
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Forte
Sir John Foster
Mr. John Fowler
Miss Christina Foyle
Mr. & Mrs. Alexander Frere
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Fromm (U.S.News)
Baroness Gaitskell
Mr. Paul Getty
Mr. Charles Gimpel
Mr. Anthony Gishford
Lord & Lady Gladwyn

Accepted ctd.

Pamela Lady Glenconner
Professor & Mrs. Arthur Goodhart
Mr. Philip Goodhart
Lord Goodman
Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Gordon-Walker
Mr. Desmond Gorges
Viscount & Viscountess Gort
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Gotlop
Mr. Jo Grimond
Sir Colin & Lady Gubbins
Mr. & Mrs. Denis Hamilton
Viscount Harcourt
Mr. Charles Harding
Brigadier & Mrs. Geoffrey Hardy-Roberts
Mr. Norman Hartnell
Mr. Marshall Haseltine & Miss Carla Haseltine
Lady Selina Hastings
Sir Philip & Lady Margaret Hay
Mr. & Mrs. John Hayward
Mr. & Mrs. Stewart Hood
Mr. Robin Howard
Mr. Raimund & Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal
Mr. & Mrs. H.V. Hodson
Miss Sara Hunloke
Earl & Countess of Huntingdon
Mr. Christopher Hussey
Mr. Mark & Lady Susan Hussey
Mr. Paul Hyslop
Miss Idarola
Lord Inchyra
Lady Ismay
Mr. & Mrs. Geoffrey Jellicoe
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Johnson (New Statesman)
Miss Annabel Jones
Mr. Gerald Kaufman
Mr. Kenneth Keith
Lady Kelly
Mr. Felix Kelly
Mrs. Kenward
Sir Hamilton Kerr
Mr. & Mrs. David Keswick
Jacqueline Lady Killearn
Lord & Lady Kindersley
Mr. Cecil King
Mr. & Mrs. William King (Anita Leslie)
Captain The Hon. Victor Lampson
Colonel Claude Lancaster
Lady Lang
Mr. Jorn Langberg (Dior)
Mr. & Mrs. Leonard (TWA)
Mr. & Mrs. Melvyn Lasky
Mr. & Mrs. James Laver
Col. & Mrs. Peter Laycock
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Lindsey
Bishop of London & Mrs. Stopford
Hn. Peter Lubbock
Prince & Princess Lubomirski

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Accepted otd.

Monsieur & Madame Jean-Louis Lucet
Viscount Lumley
Mr. & Mrs. Rene McColl
Rev. Joseph & Mrs. McCulloch
Miss Margaret McInnes
Mrs. Hazel McKinley
Mr. & Mrs. Denis Mack-Smith
Miss Diana Makgill
Bishop of Maidstone & Mrs. Tiarks (representing the Archbishop of Canterbury)
Lord & Lady Manoroft
Mr. & Mrs. Victor Malcolm
Mr. & Mrs. Alexander Marchesinni
Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Marples
Mr. Anthony Marreco
Miss Diana Massie
Madame Madeleine Masson & her husband Captain John Rayner
Sir Robert & Lady Mayer
Sir Anthony & Lady Meyer
Mrs. Yehudi Menuhin
Mrs. Beverley Miller (Vogue)
Colonel John Miller
Mr. & Mrs. Karl Miller (BBC)
Mr. Keith & Hon. Mrs. Miller-Jones
Mr. & Mrs. Nathan Milstein
Mr. & Mrs. Derek Mitchell
Dowager Viscountess Monckton of Brenchley
Mr. Anthony Montague-Brown
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Maxwell
Mrs. Murray
Mr. & Mrs. Clifford Musgrave
Lady Normanbrook
Sir Keith Officer
Miss Owen (Zoo)
Lord Chief Justice of England & Lady Parker of Waddington
Mr. & Mrs. Pearce
Col. & Mrs. Eric Penn
Lady Rachel Pepys
Mr. & Mrs. Henry Pleasants
Lord & Lady Plowden
Mr. Myles Ponsonby
Lord & Lady Poole - if possible
Mr. John Pope-Hennessy
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Quennell
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Rayne
Dowager Marchioness of Reading
Mr. & Mrs. William Rees-Mogg
Mr. Reffold
Lord & Lady Reith of Stonehaven
Sir Eric & Lady Roll
Mr. Lanning Roper
Mr. Kenneth Rose
Earl of Rosslyn
Duff Duchess of Roxburghe
Viscount & Viscountess Royston

Accepted otd.

Earl & Countess St.Aldwyn
Mrs. St.John
Sir Guy & Lady Salisbury-Jones
Lord & Lady Salter
Mr. & Mrs. Duncan Sandys
Lady Sanson
Mrs. Severne
Mr. & Mrs. Milton Shulman
Miss Antoinette Sibley
Mr. & Mrs. Frank Simon
Mr. & Mrs. John Smith
Lord & Lady Snow
Bishop of Southwark
Sir Alexander & Lady Spearman
Rev. Marcus Spencer & Miss Marcella Spencer
Sir Hugh & Lady Stephenson
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Stettinius
Mr. John Stuart
Mr. & Mrs. J.J. Stoneborough
Sir Campbell Stuart - if possible
Mr. & Mrs. Conyers Surtees
Countess of Sutherland & Mr.Janson
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Sutro
Marquess & Marchioness of Tavistock
Sir George Taylor
Mrs.Thompson-Schwab & Mr.Darell Thompson-Schwab
Lord Thomson of Fleet
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Thomson (Times)
Mr. & Mrs. Jeremy Thorpe
Lord & Lady Tollemache
Mr. Ian Trethowan
Mr. & Mrs. Donald Tyerman
Lady Vansittart
Lord & Lady Wakehurst
Earl & Countess Waldegrave
Mr. & Mrs. Alan Wandsworth
Viscount & Viscountess Watkinson
Sir Michael & Lady West
Mr. & Mrs. Michael White
Lord & Lady Willoughby de Broke
Mr. & Mrs. David Wills
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Wintour (E.Standard)
Miss Jill Weldon
Sir John & Lady Wolfenden
Mr. & Mrs. George Woodward (N.Yorker)
Mr. Francis Wyndham
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Younger
Count & Countess Zamoyski
Marquess & Marchioness of Zetland
Mr. Philip Ziegler - if possible
Prince & Princess Weickersheim

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Accepted ctd

Mr. Lejeune (D.Telegraph)
Mr. Welch "
Mr. Lee Potter (D.Mail)
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Lewis (N.Y.Times)

The Ambassador & Mrs.Bruce

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Not Yet Replied

Captain Charles Adams
Christabel Lady Aberconway
Sir Max & Lady Aitken
Miss Barley Alison
Mr. & Mrs. Julian Amery
Monsieur Gerard Andre
Mrs. H.M.Andrews (Rebecca West)
Earl of Antrim
Earl & Countess of Arran
Mr. & Mrs. John Aspinall
Hon.Lady Baillie
Sir John & Lady Balfour
Mr. Victor Barclay
Mr. Martin Battersby
Lady Benson
Earl & Countess of Birkenhead
Mr. & Mrs. Raymond Bonham-Carter
Mr. Hylan Booker
Miss Muriel Bowen
Sir John & Lady Bowker
Doreen Lady Brabourne (abroad)
Mr. & Mrs. Rionda Braga
Professor & Mrs. Asa Briggs
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Brocklebank
Duke & Duchess of Buccleuch
Hon.Alastair & Mrs. Buchan
Mr. Kevin Buckley
Baroness Budberg
Mr. & Mrs. Claus von Bulow
Mr. & Mrs. Alastair Burnett
Marquis & Marchioness of Bute
Lord & Lady Butler
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Canfield
Mr. David Carritt
Lord & Lady David Cecil
Monsieur Pierre Celeyron
Mr. & Mrs.Alexander Chancellor
Mr. John Chancellor
Viscount & Viscountess Chandos
Princess Marina Chavchavadze
Mr. & Mrs. Ciechanowski
Lord & Lady Chalfont
Mr. Clive
Mr. Charles Clore
Mr. Ralph Cobbold
Lady Diana Cooper
Dr. & Mrs.William Costin
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Collingwood
Mr. John & Lady Margaret Colville
Earl & Countess Compton
Miss Shirley Conran
Sir Hugh & Lady Constantine
Lord & Lady Crathorne
Mrs. Wilfrid Cunningham
Mr. & Mrs. Jacques de Fombrune
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Dawson
Viscount & Viscountess Devenport
Madame Martine Dowavrin

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Not Yet Replied ctd

Mrs. Donen
Marquess & Marchioness of Dufferin & Ava
Sir Charles & Lady Dunphie
Mr. Simon Elliott
Lord & Lady Errol of Hale
Sir Francis & Lady Fogarty
Mr.Alastair & Hon.Mrs. Forbes
Major & Mrs. Forestier-Walker
Sir Frank & Lady Francis
Mr.Hugh & Lady Antonia Fraser
Mr. & Mrs. Seymour Freidin
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Friendly
Sir Dingle & Lady Foote
Major & Mrs.Henry Garnett
Mr. & Mrs. Bamber Gascoigne
Mr. & Mrs. E.V. Gatacre
Mr. & Mrs. Milton Gendel
Prince Roderick Ghyka
Mr. John Gibson
Mrs. Leonore Gilbey
Mrs. Edward Gilmore
Lord & Lady Glenconner
Lord & Lady Nicholas Gordon-Lennox
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Grierson
Mr. & Mrs. Eldon Griffiths
Mr. & Mrs. Nubar Gulbenkian
Sir Norman Gwatkin
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Hadow
Sir Edmund Hall-Patch
Mr. & Mrs. Jocelyn Hambro
Madame Hanftwurcel
Hon.Vere & Mrs. Harmsworth
Lady Harvey
Mr.Anthony Harwood
Dowager Viscountess Hambleden
Viscount Hood
Mr. & Mrs. Nicholas Henderson
Mr.Michael Hastings
Mrs.Edward Heywood-Lonsdale
Mr. & Mrs.Michael Hodges
Sir Edward & Lady Hulton
Lady Jamieson
Mr. & Mrs.Douglas Jay
Sir Roderick & Lady Jones
Hon.Christopher & Mrs.James
Mr. & Mrs.Robert Kee
Mr.& Mrs.Norris Kennard
Mr. & Mrs.Ludovic Kennedy
Miss Maggie Keswick
Mr. & Mrs.Michael King
Lord Kinross
Count & Countess Kinsky
Countess of Kintore
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Knight
Sir Allen & Lady Lane
Mr. R.A.Lachenbruch
Marquess of Lansdowne

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Not Yet Replied ctd

Mr. Jo Laycock
Sir Frank & Lady Lee
Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Leigh-Fermor
Rafaelle Duchess of Leinster
Marquess & Marchioness of Linlithgow
Mr. Selwyn Lloyd
Earl & Countess of Longford
Mr. & Mrs. Cyril Lord
Lord & Lady Lovat
Master of Lovat
Countess of Limerick
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Lumley
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Lutyens
Sir Philip & Lady Magnus-Allcroft
Mr. Ian McCallum
Miss Antoinette Mailliard (Senator Mailliard's daughter)
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Montagu Meyer
Mr. & Mrs. Wolf Mankowitz
Earl & Countess of Mansfield
Sir James & Lady Marshall Cornwall
A Miss Anne Mansfield
Commander George & Hon. Mrs. Marten
Mr. & Mrs. Bluey Mavroleon
Mr. Jo Menell
Sir Mark & Lady Milbank
Mr. & Hon. Mrs. Ivan Moffat
Mr. & Mrs. Digby Morton
Earl Mountbatten of Burma
Mr. & Mrs. John Grey Murray
Sir Arundell & Lady Neave
Lord & Lady Rupert Nevill
Mr. & Mrs. Nigel Nicolson
Mr. & Mrs. Francis Nichols (Maureen Cleave)
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Norman
Lady Oliphant
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Ordway
Dame Margaret Oudendijk
Mr. Tom Parr
Mr. Richard Pennoyer
Mr. James Pope-Hennessy
Lady Reay
Sir Martin & Lady Redmayne
Sir John & Lady Rennie
R Duke & Duchess of Richmond
Lord & Lady Robens
Mr. Bryan Robertson
Mr. & Mrs. Robinson (Panter-Downes)
Mr. & Mrs. William Rodgers
Mr. & Mrs. Derek Roe
Earl & Countess of Rosse
Sir Anthony & Lady Rumbold
Mrs. Cluett Sage
Earl & Countess of Scarborough
Countess of Seafield
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Severne
Mr. Peter Shaffer
Sir Evelyn & Lady Shuckburgh
Mr. & Mrs. Julian Shuckburgh

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Not Yet Received ctd

A Mr. (& Mrs.) Andrew Sinclair
Sir John & Lady Slessor
Viscount & Viscountess Slim
Mr. George Soloveytchik
Sir Basil & Lady Spence
Mr. & Mrs. Stephen Spender
Mr. P.O. Stearns
Sir Christopher & Lady Steel
Miss Edith Stedman
Countess Sternberg
Mr. & Mrs. William Stirling
Sir Richard & Lady Sykes
Prince & Princess Radziwill
Viscount & Viscountess Rothermere
Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Sampson
Sir Nicholas & Lady Sekers
Mr. & Mrs. Sacheverell Sitwell
Mr. Nicholas Tomalin (S.Times)
A Mr. Michael (& Lady Anne) Tree
Col. & Mrs. Blake Tyler
Lord & Lady Walston
Mr. Frederick Warner
Lord & Lady Waterpark
Mr. Alec & Lady Teresa Waugh
Ava Viscountess Waverley
Col. Guy Westmacott
Sir John & Lady Wheeler-Bennett
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Wilkinson
Mrs. Wilson-Young
Sir Michael & Lady Wright
Mr. & Mrs. Woodrow Wyatt

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General Eisenhower remained until his death the most popular individual in the United States, where he has always been justly admired for his accomplishments, personality and character.

He had an unusual gift for attracting loyalty, affection, and respect. Never was this better exemplified than during his term as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe. His abilities, tact, and profound understanding of human nature enabled him to combine in an effective whole often disparate national and personal interests.

His appreciation of the remarkable qualities of the British people was unvarying. While Supreme Commander, he sternly opposed any attempt to give preference to his own soldiery over theirs. His famous speech at the Guildhall in London reflected his constant conviction of the virtue and necessity of an indissoluble and friendly Anglo-American relationship.

Although he was not the political architect of the NATO structure, he became the foremost animator of the Alliance, and welded together its military components as could have no other person.

His notable achievements, during a long career that embraced a variety of activities, will be assessed by future historians. Already, his reputation as an extraordinary Civilian, Soldier and Statesman is undisputed.

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A VERY INFORMAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN MUSICAL THEATRE 1926-66

June 12, 1966, American Embassy, London

Introduced by Ambassador David Bruce

Good evening, Ladies and Gentlemen. To me you are in this darkness very obscure figures. I welcome you on behalf of the United States Government. You are most kind to have come here tonight, and we appreciate it enormously. I know that I can speak for all of you in extending our thanks and our appreciation to those who so generously and unselfishly are putting on this performance for our entertainment. I won't recite their names, because, as I understand it, later they are going to introduce each other, but they represent a most remarkable range of talent, and as I said previously, they are doing this performance at their own expense. I think it is something unparalleled so far as I know in the history of American Embassies.

Now that I have you at least a temporarily captive audience, I'd like to make some personal reflections on what in the program is called, if I can read it, "Forty years - it has been variously rendered according to the date on which these things have been put out - of American Musical Theatre." I do this with some trepidation, but a bit of assurance, because I don't think there is anybody in this audience who ever saw the American musical theater as long ago as I did. You are speaking here of 40 years. I went to my first musical comedy 64 years ago, and for me it was rather a curious experience; and if you'll forgive me for a moment or two, I'll tell you why.

It was on my fourth birthday. I was extremely inebriated; and I was accompanied by my great-grandmother who was then 102 years old. The star was Mr. George M. Cohan, later and more popularly known as the American Yankee Doodle Dandy.

Now this particular event left an indelible impression on me, and made me a devotee of the stage - not alone the musical achievements which it has represented, but in almost every particular for reasons which now I'm going to trespass on your patience by referring to.

NARA, Date 10-30

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I am a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and I was brought up in the house of a great-grandmother. This house sheltered a perfect horde of family. She had with her at various times, but usually simultaneously, a daughter with husband, a granddaughter, also with a husband, three grandsons with their wives, and such offspring as you could hardly count on at least four fingers. And she presided over this establishment, which was not really of a dubious nature, in a fashion so tyrannical that it's hardly believable. I was born when she was 98, and was her youngest grandchild - great-grandchild. She had gotten pretty fed up with her family. She had, in fact, come from New Orleans, which is the only place she ever really cared for; and after the death of her husband, moved to Baltimore, a city which she detested, although she did grudgingly admit that its shellfish was superlative, and it offered more theatrical entertainment than even New Orleans.

But with those exceptions she was dead set against our city. As the theater was her only real amusement in the later days of her life, she determined, after I came along, that as soon as I could properly walk, I would be her companion in her weekly forays into the theatrical world.

I was lucky, but rather surprised when this started when I was four years old.

She was a woman of rather curious habits in some respects. She thought family conversation was not only boring, but, I think correctly, that it was extremely repetitious. And so, as she progressed, during her nineties, in a state of robust health which was almost inconceivable, she broke off most verbal communication with members of the family. Thereafter, when she found occasion, or thought it necessary to address them, she did it always in French, and not a single member of her family spoke French. It simplified life for everyone except me, because I spoke nothing.

At any rate the old lady announced that I was to be that person who thereafter, as soon as I could walk, would go to the theater with her. She went always on Monday nights; if she liked anything, she went again.

Authority NND 760033

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Through a rather miraculous business, which has happened to other people I must admit, she had completely recovered her eyesight - and in her nineties could read the finest print without glasses. But her hearing was, as she put it, somewhat impaired, rather an understatement of the true state of affairs. As she always sat in the front row of the theater, she finally resolved that anything musical was more to her taste than other forms of entertainment, because, I think quite properly, she said: "It's a delicious noise." And so it was under those circumstances that I went, as I said, on my fourth birthday.

Now I must make another remark about my dear great-grandmother. She was rather given to drink, and had the habit, which she said was excellent for her health, but I think she rather favored it for other reasons as well, of imbibing a good deal of champagne both at lunch and at dinner. So when we set forth on this famous occasion, I was told - commanded, because that's what she always did - to swallow a tumbler of champagne, which I did without blinking an eye. Those were the carriage days - the horse and buggy days - except this wasn't really a buggy. They were rather mettlesome horses that only came out once a week, charged all over the place, and really were a menace to traffic, but particularly to those who were contained in the carriage.

At any rate, we get to the theater. She drags me down the aisle, and I sat there very quietly, and thought this is going to be a great occasion. I must say Mr. Cohan afterwards wrote a polite note to my great-grandmother and said: "I feel so obligated to you because of the tremendous enthusiasm displayed throughout my performance by your great-grandson." The truth of the matter is that I never ceased to applaud.

That was the beginning for me of an apprenticeship in the theater, not as a participant, but as a spectator. Later on I took up amateur theatricals. I regret to say I had no talent whatsoever for them, as I did not have for the violin, which my great-grandmother, when I was aged five, insisted I start playing as an excuse for keeping me out of school so I could be her companion.

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Anyhow, I'll bring this to a close. Unhappily for me, those halcyon days disappeared. She died when I was six years old - she was then 104 - and when she was translated to another sphere I thought to myself how unhappy she's going to be, but how difficult she's going to be, because if there is such a thing as a reception committee, the first thing she's going to ask is: "What are your theatrical diversions?"

Well, I apologize for this sort of nostalgic digression, and I think now you will have a better time as the show goes on.

I haven't thought of this for many years, but I think you have to suffer another minute. This old girl was really quite spectacular. As I said, she detested Baltimore, and although she hadn't been there for decades, referred almost without ceasing to New Orleans - how pleasant and attractive it was. When she died, it was the year of the great Baltimore fire, one of the most devastating of all the scourges in the way of fires that ever afflicted an American city. She horrified all of her neighbors, because she had herself propelled through a trap door onto the flat roof of her house every day while the fire continued for about a week. I was dragged up behind on a ladder, or scampered up behind on a ladder. She got out her racing glasses, which she hadn't used certainly for 20 or 30 years, sat in a deck chair - great fragments of charred wood were falling around us; the air was thick with dust and powder and all sorts of things, and the whole thing really resembled a discharge from Vesuvius. Firemen were demolishing buildings, people were running up and down the streets wailing and distressed, naturally, about the loss of their belongings; but the chief thing that happened was the destruction of the middle of the city where the banks were located.

My great-grandmother, again comparing the architecture of Baltimore unfavorably with that of New Orleans, looked through those racing glasses and said: "There goes the Mercantile Bank." You could see it crumble. She might well

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have been concerned, as whatever she had in the way of investments was in that Bank. But not at all. She said: "You know, this is a most terrible thing which has happened from the standpoint of those who have been immediately affected by it, but what a chance for young architects." She added: "If only we would have the good luck to have my own house burn down, at last we could just forget about the rest of our family and you and I will move to New Orleans where the architects are really good."

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SECRET

March 4, 1969 - Tuesday

I stopped at the Israeli Embassy this morning, to sign the book of condolences for the death of Prime Minister Eshkol.

The Queen Mother gave a lunch for us at Clarence House. This fine dwelling contains magnificent pictures, furniture and objects of art. She said she had tried to gather friends of ours who were also her friends. It proved to be a particularly pleasant function. I sat between the Queen Mother and Princess Alexandra, than which one could not be better positioned. Amongst the guests were Bill Harcourt, the Sherfields, the Droghedas, the Kenneth Clarks (to my mind, he is the best television star in Britain, and has just finished the first of 13 [redacted] shows he will do on the History of Civilization), Elizabeth and Alec Douglas-Home, Harold Macmillan, Andrew Devonshire, Captain Aird, and about a dozen others. The Queen Mother, always gay, is a great gastronome, and is said to be [redacted] teased by her family about the amount she eats. The food was really marvelous, and it was sweet of her to have done this for us. The more I see Princess Alexandra, the more attractive if possible, I find her--the same applies to Angus Ogilvy.

Joe Fromm, of US News and World Report, came to see me this afternoon.

Tonight we dined with Virginia and Aidan Crawley. The others were Elizabeth and Alec Douglas-Home, Peter Cazalet and his wife (he is the great trainer of steeplechase horses), Susie Stirling, and Robin Fedden. Susie said that her spectacular husband, Bill, a short time ago brought down from their place, Keir, in Scotland, the rarest of the family silver, with a possible view to selling it. When he left the night train he forgot about the suitcase in which it was, and only recollected the loss a couple of weeks later (having meanwhile gone to Africa or some other place). Nothing was recovered. Such a fantastic story would be unbelievable in most cases, but not so in that of General Stirling. Hariet Crawley came in after dinner, full of vim and ideas, with a copy of her newspaper, which she edits while attending the London School of Economics, writing for the Daily Mail, and otherwise occupying herself. She is a precocious 20, and remarkably attractive.

A few days ago I received this letter from the President about my resignation, and made the following reply:

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1969

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have your letter of January twentieth submitting your resignation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Great Britain and, as you request, I accept it effective upon a date to be determined.

I take this occasion, however, to say how much you will be missed. You have rendered public service of the highest quality over a long span of years. Among the positions of great responsibility you have held have been Under Secretary of State, Ambassador to France, United States Representative to the European Coal and Steel Community, Ambassador to Germany and most recently, for almost eight years, Ambassador to Great Britain. We are all most grateful.

As you return to private life, please accept my very best wishes for the future.

Sincerely,

Richard Nixon

The Honorable David K. E. Bruce
American Ambassador
London

I hope we can have a good talk sometime after you return to Washington. I'm afraid there will be too little time when I am in London.

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60B.

March 3, 1969

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you so much for your letter of February 20, 1969, accepting my resignation as Ambassador here. I am most appreciative of your kind words in connection with my government service.

Since your departure from London, I have discussed with Mr. Annenberg by telephone the probable date of his arrival here. We decided that I would request my resignation become effective on March 18, 1969, if that was agreeable to you.

In the absence of any further word from you or from the Department of State, I will take it for granted that this is satisfactory.

We intend to return to Washington on March 19, and I shall remain there most of the time at least until June.

The prospect, as suggested in the postscript of your letter, of a talk with you in Washington gives me the greatest pleasure, and I would of course always be available, at your convenience, for such a purpose.

I feel honored at your having continued me on in this post during the period after you assumed office, and am deeply grateful for the gracious things you said about me.

Your visit to London was a complete success in every meaning of the word. The impression you created in all circles has transformed what was an uneasy Anglo-American relationship. An extraordinary number of people, including those who did not meet you personally, have expressed their gratification over your visit, and remarked admiringly upon the way you handled all aspects of it.

Respectfully yours,

David Bruce

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

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March 5, 1969 - Wednesday

We had this morning the last Country Team meeting I shall attend. In the course of it, Admiral Wendt presented me with a [redacted] pleasing little plaque.

I went out to the residence to check off with [redacted] Pitt & Scott the various pictures and one tapestry belonging to Paul Mellon and the National Gallery of Art in Washington. They are to be warehoused, pending further instructions from their owners. I do not know what we would have done without them, for in their absence the house would have been dismal.

Professor George Catlin came to lunch with me. He is writing books, lecturing, sending letters to the Prime Minister and other politicians--a man of incredible energy.

I have just received a list of the staff working at Winfield House. It is in two parts, the first shows the wages paid to the servants employed by me, and the other the names and rates of those employed by the Government.:

We intend to make parting presents to most of those who have been there for a considerable time. In addition, I shall give £200 to the Boys Athletic Club sponsored by the St. Johns Wood Police Station.

We dined with the Hartwells, in company with Susan Mary and Stewart Alsop (who have just come over here), Jim and Audrey Callaghan, Vanessa and Hugh Thomas, Harriet Berry, and Fred Warner. Adrian and Marinette Berry came in after dinner. We had a lively conversation. I polled the men, as we sat over drinks after dinner while the ladies went upstairs, as to whether they approved of the British custom of separation of the sexes after dinner. I was the only one to disfavor the practice. I thought Jim Callaghan's observation on the subject valid. He said he did not like sitting around with male members of his family or friends whom he saw frequently, but found it agreeable to do so on occasions when otherwise he probably would have no conversation with the men present.

A few days ago I sent this letter to Marty Hillenbrand, recommending no changes in personnel be made before or immediately after the arrival of the new Ambassador at the post:

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61K

WITHERS

A.J.R.COLLINS, C.V.O.
M.J.POLLOCK. G.C.A.DOUGHTY.
P.A.ROLLO. J.W.ROOME.
D.M.DIXON. T.G.DENNE.
E.D.A.RAM. C.E.DOUGHTY.
J.L.DREWITT. P.W.DURRANCE.
CONSULTANT
H.G.A.DUCKWORTH.

20, Essex Street,
Strand,
London, W.C.2.

TELEPHONE: 01-836 8400.
TELEGRAMS: NOTAIRES, LONDON, W.C.2.

AC/VSTC

27th February, 1969.

Dear Miss Ostermeier,

I enclose the list that the Ambassador would like to have of the staff working at Winfield House. I have done it in two parts. That for the Ambassador's own personal servants, I can show the wages paid to them and their length of service. For those employed and paid by the United States Government, I can only show their names and in the case of the gardeners, the length of time they have worked at Winfield House, but I am sure you can easily obtain any other information you want regarding these people, from the Personnel department.

Yours sincerely,

Miss E. Ostermeier,
Personal Secretary to the
Ambassador,
American Embassy,
Grosvenor Square,
LONDON, W.1

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Ambassador's Staff (Government employed) at residence 3/3/69

Name	Weekly Salary
Eileen Gainfort	£ 44. 16. 8d
Alfred E. Brown	£ 32. 10. 0d
John H. Hyatt	£ 30. 16. 8d
Albert W. R. Case	£ 26. 0. 0d
William Hatton	£ 26. 0. 0d
Charles Garton	£ 18. 6. 8d
Anthony L. Custance	£ 18. 5. 0d
Keith R. Humphries	£ 15. 16. 2d

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Ambassador's Staff at Winfield House

Butler	F.M. Palasz	£25. -. -. p.w.	5 year's service
Footmen	Michael Comerford	£15. -. -. "	4 " "
	Dominic Buccigrossi	£14. -. -. "	2 " "
	Eugene Enes	£12. -. -. "	1 " "
Chef	V. Kobylianski	£25. -. -. "	6 " "
Assistants	Andre	£13. -. -. "	?
	A. Gomez	£12. -. -. "	2 " "
Maintenance	R. Taylor	£15.10. -. "	8 " "
	James Atkins	£14. -. -. "	6 " "
	John Smith	£ 9. -. -. "	5 " "
Daily Maids	Maud Fox	£11. -. -. "	8 " "
	Mabel Bennett	£ 9. -. -. "	8. " "
Housemaids	Terez Gyenis	£17. 5. -. "	4 " "
	Virginia Modronero	£18. -. -. "	2 " "
	Montserratt Mola	£10. -. -. "	2 " "
	Maria Simon	£12. -. -. "	6 months
Laundry Maids	Anna Maria Talaska	£ 9. -. -. "	18 months
	Eugenio Coelho	£ 5. -. -. "	1 year's service
Staff Cook	Mrs. I.M. Palasz	£ 9. -. -. "	5 " "

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March 1, 1969

Dear Marty:

When Secretary Rogers was here we had a short conversation about when I should leave this post. The Secretary left it that I would communicate with Mr. Annenberg on the subject, and kindly said that as far as he was concerned any date up to about the first of April would be satisfactory to him if it did not conflict with Mr. Annenberg's plans.

Shortly after the Secretary's departure I spoke on the telephone to Mr. Annenberg, who was in California. I told him it seemed to me best, if it suited him, for me to resign as of March 18, and fly home to Washington with Evangeline on March 19. By that time I should have performed the prescribed ritual of farewells, and I hope have had our personal belongings carted away from the Chancery and the Residence.

Mr. A. said this would suit him perfectly, since he thought he would arrange to come over here toward the end of March.

He then asked if I had any personal advice to give him. I said I would gladly volunteer it on one subject. I felt sure, judging from my own experience in the past, that a new Ambassador would be subjected to pressures to make considerable changes in the existing staff at his Embassy, to become effective before or shortly after his arrival. I believe this to be a bad practice, unwise from the standpoint of the interests of the US Government, and especially unfair to the incoming Ambassador.

I asked, in this connection, whether he knew any of the staff here; he replied there was only one with whom he was acquainted, his classmate at school, Admiral Kirn, our Defense Attache, of whom he entertains, as I do, the highest opinion.

The Honorable
Martin J. Hillenbrand,
Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

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He asked me about Phil Kaiser, our DCM. I answered that he would be especially useful to a new Ambassador; not only is he unwearying in his application to the responsibilities of his position, but he enjoys the immense advantage of being on first-name terms, without exception, with every member of the present British Government. He also has a host of friends and acquaintances amongst opposition politicians, leaders in the academic, industrial, banking and Trade Union categories, and has established himself as a well known and popular foreign official in this country. He is a man of unusual talents in the diplomatic field, an excellent reporter, respected and admired by his colleagues.

Stanley Cleveland, as Economic Minister, has, I would guess, a broader knowledge of economic conditions here and in the Common Market countries than any other American now serving in that area. In addition, he is a respected economist in other respects, and has a keen political instinct.

Ron Spiers, Political Counselor, newly promoted to Class I, is fully familiar with all aspects of both Political and Politico-Military affairs. Minister of Defense Healey's unsolicited tributes to him, which are no doubt in his personnel file, are testimonials to the esteem in which he is held in British Government circles.

Jack Herfurt, Counselor for Consular Affairs, is, to my mind, the model of what such an officer should be. His supervision of the vast visa operations and other Consular affairs of the Embassy comprise only a part of the activities in which he has been engaged in connection with his position. His representation of the Embassy at the Ray extradition hearings, his zealous efforts in connection with the establishment of a new American School, are amongst many instances of his successful activities.

Peter Skoufis, Counselor for Administration, is in point of ability and character, a remarkably effective administrator. To have a new incumbent in such a position on arrival of a new Ambassador would impose an almost unbearable strain on the Ambassador, and would divert him from his essential operations.

I believe it would be a decided advantage for a new Ambassador, especially one who has probably had little

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experience with Government bureaucracy, or Embassy operations, to arrive at his post with an intact staff to assist him in what will be the difficult first weeks of his tenure in office.

In my opinion, the present staff of this Embassy comprises a particularly competent group of individuals. I told Mr. Annenberg I felt he would be well advised not to make any changes in personnel until he had assumed his duties, familarized himself with his associates, and was in a position to select out those whom he did not wish to retain. I spoke of this more feelingly because of my awareness of the disorder bred in other Embassies by abrupt changes made in personnel shortly before or after the arrival of new Ambassadors.

Aside from the section chiefs and top officers, I believe to replace members of the Ambassador's personal staff before his arrival--unless he has choices of his own to name--would likewise be a disservice to him. I refer in particular to the two senior secretaries in my office, both with many years of London experience.

I will inflict no more on you than the above, but I did think it was essential to bring these views to your attention so that if you agree you will take whatever steps you deem appropriate when Mr. Annenberg arrives at the Department for his briefing. I want to reiterate that if Mr. Annenberg has decisions made for him in advance and without knowledge of the personnel involved, it would damage an unusually effective Embassy and be grossly unfair to him.

I would also suggest that you might wish to take these matters up with the Secretary of State, in view of the fact I discussed them with him here in London last week.

I look forward to seeing you soon after my return to Washington.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

David Bruce

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March 6, 1969 - Thursday

Went to Clarence House this morning, to sign the Queen Mother's Book. There I had a friendly talk with her Comptroller, Lord Adam Gordon.

Afterwards, at the office, Bill Hearst came in with Joe Kingsbury-Smith and two other associates of what is called the "Hearst Task Force". They are leaving this afternoon for Bonn, to see Chancellor Kiesinger. They asked through us for an appointment with the Prime Minister, but he declined it on the grounds of urgent business.

I was guest at a lunch given today by the American Chamber of Commerce at the Savoy. The speaker was Hugh Parker, Managing Director of McKinsey & Co., who made the best discourse I have ever listened to at a Chamber proceeding. The American consulting firm of McKinsey & Co. has established itself here in a magisterial way. Amongst their clients are Shell, ICI, and most remarkable of all, they are now engaged in making a survey of the operations of the Bank of England. At the conclusion of his speech Stuart Don, the President of the Chamber, presented me with a silver cigarette box. I thanked the members for the gift, saying how touched I was by their thoughtfulness, and concluding that Duff Cooper had once written a book titled "Old Men Forget". In my case, I was an old man, but I would never forget the cooperation and friendliness with which I had always been treated by them.

Sasha returned today from Boston.

For years I have been amused by the peripatetic antics of Colonel Julian, the "Black Eagle of Harlem". Jock Stoddard wrote today this account of his latest activity:

In connection with the President's talks with de Gaulle, the following comment issuing from a talk between Pompidou and Bob Blake is interesting. Pompidou said that during the conversation with the General, de Gaulle told him that he greatly regretted the Soames affair and had come to the conclusion that as a result of the heavy way the Wilson Government [redacted] acted in disclosing his conversation with Soames, and the way in which the Wilson Government [redacted] abused WEU machinery, no real business could be done with England under Wilson. However, according to Pompidou, de Gaulle said [redacted] he is convinced the Conservatives will be returned to power in the next elections and [redacted] he will be able to strike a bargain soon after those elections which will bring the UK into European framework in a way which will be mutually satisfactory both to the French and English.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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A-431 NO. | LIMITED OFFICIAL USE HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

DEPT PASS: Department of Defense

FROM : Amembassy LONDON DATE: March 7, 1969

SUBJECT: The Black Eagle Gets Plucked

REF :

DOD for ISA/OSD

Department for J/PM, Munitions Control

Col. Julian, the legendary "Black Eagle of Harlem", fluttered into the Embassy on 3 March to unburden himself to Mr. Cadeaux, Consular Section and the Reporting Officer on what he characterized as a real "con job" in which he had been the reluctant victim. The story, as we can best reconstruct it, is that Julian, acting for Anglo-European Insurance Co., Ltd. (Encl. 1), allegedly put down $100,000 with International Sales Associates (ISA) as deposit for the purchase of 50 new F-86 aircraft. As indicated in Encl. 1 General C. Willis Smith ISA apparently was trying to squeeze another $15,000 out of Anglo-European on threat of forfeiture of Anglo-European's (Julians?) deposit. To thicken the plot Encl. 2 suggests that General Willis (who Julian contemptously dismissed as nothing more than an ex-Major) was also trying to extract another $25,000 from Julian with the added lure of "25 F-104 new original crates at "$250,000 each." Our confusion at this point becomes grossly compounded. Julian left with us another cable (Encl. 3) from his wife which reports the offer of a Mr. Oinstein and associates to buy 25 F-104s for $1,250,000 each plus a commission to the peripatetic

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Drafted by: POL/M:JDStoddart/jl 3/4 | Contents and Classification Approved by: POL:RISbiers

Clearances: POL/EX - Mr. Stearns

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Black Eagle of $25,000 per aircraft. The Colonel also left in our custody (Encl. 4) a notarized certification of the English translation of an unidentified document into French. We gathered from the Colonel as he took flight - but are not fully confident - that this contains the Julian-Willis covenant regarding the disposition of the 50 F-86s.

Finally Julian said he had come to the Embassy with the calculated purpose of alerting the U.S. Government to what he considers the curious behavior on the part of General Willis and ISA. Julian stated that the 50 F-86's, which supposedly were cached in Ireland, do not exist. This was unfortunate as the Moroccan Government was prepared to purchase the aircraft in question. But in any event Julian wished to avoid having his good name besmirched by Willis as he (Julian) did not want to jeopardize his Company's arms registration renewal with the Department (Encl. 5).

Comment: We apologize for this singularly sticky confection but must stress we are presenting the rendition as given. Perhaps the Munitions Control experts can provide the illumination to Julian's story that eludes Embassy, London. The Department may also wish to consider discussing the foregoing directly with Julian who was returning to the U.S. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ following a visit to Rabat.

Incidentally Julian noted that General Willis can be reached on area code 213, CR 3-2833.

BRUCE

Enclosures:
1 - 5 (inc.)

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March 7, 1969 - Friday

Went first thing this morning to Mr. Austin, to have my teeth cleaned. Lunched at the American Club, where I was guest of honor. We started at 12:30 at the bar; there was a large assemblage, and afterwards things heated up. The members were kind enough to accord me the privileges of the Club for my lifetime without payment of dues, but more importantly, presented me with a beautiful silver cigar box. I made what I hope was an appropriate speech of thanks. Afterwards we enjoyed an excellent lunch.

Following that I bought some tin trunks in Shepherds Market, for the containment of clothing to be shipped home.

Yesterday Phil Young, [redacted] formerly our Ambassador to Holland, and a long-time Government servant, came to see me. He spends, with his English wife, about six months a year in this country. He told me he had gone to school with Bill Rogers, the Secretary of State, and has [redacted] a high opinion of him except that in those days, Rogers had the reputation of not having [redacted] an aggressive personality. He may [redacted], however, have altered in this respect over the years. I hope he is tough, because as things now appear, he will necessarily have to confront the perpetual threat of the White House intruding unduly on State Department grounds. Since the Secretary is an intimate friend of the President, he should be able to handle this always vexatious situation.

Went home early this afternoon to cope with what is becoming a flood of private correspondence on the subject of our leaving. We are receiving a veritable torrent of books as farewell presents, and other miscellaneous gifts, such as a beautiful ivory walking stick from Cecil King, and a Bruce tartan scarf, from Jamie Hamilton.

Palasz has given me a reckoning of the liquor consumed by the 874 people who attended our party on March 3. It may be there were even more guests than this number, for it was taken on those in the receiving line, whilst others wisely ran around the end:

36 Bollinger N.W.
24 Magnums Pomeroy & Greno
25 Whisky
21 Gin
4 Sherry
3 Vodka
2 Old Forester
2 Vermouth
2 Dubonnet
1 Brandy

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Americanization of British industries is still an issue in this country, expecially because of the present strike against Ford, which has made what seems to me a most generous offer to its employees. This offer was accepted by the Unions, but wildcatters have rejected it. I do not know how much in this instance is due to a feeling against American manufacturing organizations, which already, through ownership or control, produce over 10% of Britain's manufacturing production. This represents about 7 billion dollars of investment on the part of 1650 big and small companies which employ over a half a million men. The investment is concentrated in two areas: the consumer goods industry, such as cars, cosmetics and package goods; and the science based industries, such as computers, drugs and industrial instruments. 15% of the bank deposits in Britain are with American firms, and 50% of the films shown in British cinemas are distributed by American companies.

American companies supply more than half the cars, office machines, sewing machines, earth moving equipment, domestic boilers, shoe making machinery, breakfast cereals, cosmetics and toilet preparations, vacuum cleaners, pens and pencils, razor blades, foundation garments and films produced in the United Kingdom, and nearly half the petrol and drugs sold to the National Health Service.

March 8, 1969 - Saturday

Tagged furniture and other belongings all morning for shipment home. We are sending some things to storage, but the bulk of them to Staunton Hill and the house in Georgetown.

We lunched at the Spanish Embassy alone with the Santa Cruz. I do not recollect ever having [redacted] a meal with four persons which I so much enjoyed. Everything about this couple infinitely pleases me. They have pride without vanity, affection without fulsomeness, intellectual and moral grace. Pepe certainly did us well in a farewell to his fine wines. We commenced with a 1959 Red Seal Schloss Johannisberger (a gift or purchase from Casilda's nephew or cousin, Paul Metternich), then a bottle of Ch. Lafite 1953, followed by a marvelous Ch. Yquem. The Spaniards have set up a cigar business almost rivalling that of Cuba, and Pepe's are excellent. We topped the whole thing off with swigs of Anis, which I wonder does not have a larger circulation outside of the Peninsula.

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From there we went to Albany, where everything looked attractive. Maria, the Polish maid, has learned a little English, but always speaks of herself in the third person, which must make her efforts on the telephone [redacted] incomprehensible.

Sasha went to Oxford for the night with the young Crawleys.

March 9, 1969 - Sunday

Packing chores in the morning, then at 2:30 went to the Embassy to watch the demonstration scheduled by the NLF for the afternoon. The first lot to appear were those demonstrating in favor of the US against the group who were later to arrive. They had formed their respective bands in Trafalgar Square, but did not come to blows, and the Police forbade a simultaneous march. Pro-Maoist protestors, led by a Hindu, made a detour to the Soviet Embassy, where they tried to present a petition, which the Soviets refused to receive. Since Palace Gate is a difficult place in which for a crowd to maneuver, they caused no trouble there, and proceeded to Grosvenor Square. After the long exhortations were completed, and were heard only by a few by-standers and the Police, who were in greater numbers than the marchers and spectators combined, many of the activists fell out and straggled away. They sang a few songs extolling Mao, and carried the NLF flag and various placards and banners denouncing US activities in Vietnam. The last I saw of them was as they dawdled down South Audley Street. If we resumed bombing in Vietnam, I imagine great crowds would again gather to threaten the Embassy, but this particular occasion must have been, from the standpoint of the organizers, deemed an almost complete failure. I took advantage of it to write many letters to people who had kindly deprecated our forthcoming departure.

Sasha came back in time for dinner, having motored in with my favorite, young Harriet Crawley.

March 10, 1969 - Monday

Spent the morning at the house packing. E and I lunched with Anne Fleming, in company with her son Caspar. Caspar, at the age of 16, is a problem child. He left Eton a few weeks before he would have graduated, in a gesture of defiance. He has been, I think, much influenced by the views of his father Ian, and, as is natural, would like to lead an equally adventurous life. Perhaps he is also seduced

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with the idea of being a potential James Bond. It is a pity, because he has already experimented with drugs, disdains the thought of going to a University, and fancies his life can be roving and exciting. He is unusually good looking, intellectually mature, but in revolt against society, especially as personified by his adoring mother. I told him the idea of his treating her as if she belonged to another age was, I thought, a mistake, since when I met her first in 1940 she was considered practically beyond the pale because of her recklessness and adventurousness. Caspar has grudgingly agreed to go to Italy to spend a couple of months learning Italian, but what will become of him in the future remains to be seen. Like his father, he may try many trades, but eventually settle down to something more prosaic than he now envisages. Since his mother is completely unorthodox, uninhibited, unconventional, but one of the great hostesses of London who gathers around her people of every age and avocation, it is unfortunate he does not take advantage of it. Caspar confesses he has been spoiled by easy success, and by his father allowing him to do whatever he wished, but I am sure he has good stuff in him.

At the office this afternoon I found my business daily becoming less onerous. Everyone must be trying to give me leisure to attend to my sorting out troubles at home and in the Chancery.

The packers at the house are certainly proving unfaithful to Trade Union restrictions, for when I returned there tonight they were still hard at it. Sasha and I continued until [redacted] midnight labelling things.[redacted]

March 31, 1969 - Tuesday

Office this morning, after a long talk with the packing people. My successor, Mr. Annenberg, in his testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee last Friday, televised here, condemned the great 30-foot bronze eagle that surmounts the Chancery, and said he proposed to have it removed. As a result, the British newspapers have interviewed local citizens who, somewhat to my surprise, like the bird. I remember when the Embassy was under construction one of the chief objections to the plans was what was considered the inordinate size of this bronze. Later on, when it became [redacted] sooted, they dispraised it on the grounds it was too small.

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This morning I had a letter from Mary Keswick on the subject. She said "I do trust you will prevent your successor from monkeying about with the eagle over the Chancery in Grosvenor Square--an engaging and noble bird, viewed I am sure with nothing but affection by the British public."

Lunched with Henry Pleasants at Bucks. His new book will shortly come out. I wish he did not confine himself to musical matters, for his style is almost the best I know in literature. He showed me a letter he has just received from John Updike, who for some reason is writing a biography of James Buchanan, once Ambassador here, and later President of the United States. In the course of his letter Updike made flattering references to my essay on Buchanan. I told Henry he should advise John to delve into the history of the President's niece, Harriet Lane, his hostess at the White House, who was a really remarkable woman.

I am trying to make up a list of contributions and payments to be given before our departure. We have decided to allocate £200 each to benevolent funds sponsored by the Police at the Residence and at the Chancery. In addition to this, we are presenting five silver cigarette boxes to those employees who have been with us longest, and the whole affair will probably run to about $10,000.

March 12, 1969 - Wednesday

I said good-bye at the Staff Meeting this morning to that fine group of people.

Lunched with Mary Manners at the Cafe Royal. She is a most engaging personality, and justly reputed for attractiveness.

Fleur Meyer came to see me this afternoon, on a farewell visit. She has known the Annenbergs for years, and will do what she can to help them here. She has just returned from the United States. In the course of her trip there, she strongly advocated the appointment of Bill Quinn as Ambassador to Greece. I knew Bill well during the War, when he was unusually helpful in connection with OSS affairs. He retired from the Army as a Lt. General, and I would think would be a great success in that or any other post. I formerly understood he was slated to become Army Chief of Staff, but the signals were changed to his disadvant He took a keener and more cooperative interest in secret intelligence matters than almost any regular Army Officer I ever met, with the possible exception of General Gibert.

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Busy today and tonight totting up accounts and writing good-bye letters.

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March 13, 1969 - Thursday

E and I went this morning for the ritual good-bye to the Queen. Prince Philip was away, and she received us informally in her private sitting room. As always, we were impressed by her easy manners and friendliness. Prince Philip is either in or on his way to Abyssinia, a country which the Queen has found picturesque, and for the Ruler of which she entertains admiration. Somehow we went on to talk about Kenya and Tanzania. Her detailed knowledge of politics and even topographical features of the many parts of the world she has visited is remarkable, according to all who have met her. She asked me whether I had been here longer than any American diplomatic representative. It was an agreeable interview--I like the sparkle in her eyes--and she gave us a parting present of photographs of herself and the Duke of Edinburgh.

We went from there to a restaurant in Soho, where we lunched with Lord and Lady Longford and the Jock Colvilles. I have a real affection for the Longfords. Elizabeth is now writing a biography of the Duke of Wellington, and we had an interesting talk about him. His wife, a rather obscure figure in previous biographies of him, was a relative of Frank Longford. This is a good couple, in every sense of the word.

Went around for what I expected to be a farewell call on Margaret MacInnes and her troupe, but signed up again for next Monday. These ladies really ought to turn their massage emporium into a club for young and old. They are the tops in agreeability.

March 14, 1969 - Friday

There was a farewell reception for us on the Embassy ground floor this morning. Phil Kaiser, with customary skill, delivered a eulogy, with a presentation to us of a silver salver on which was beautifully engraved the Chancery building. In addition--a delicate thought--Evangeline was given a lovely gold brooch, with a surround of diamonds enclosing an American eagle, which she will never, I think, depart from wearing each day. I replied as best I could. I scribbled down just before attending the meeting these remarks, but decided to forget them and to ad lib:

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My wife and I would be completely insensitive if we were not moved by your always generous treatment of us, now exemplified on this occasion by your presence and by this magnificent gift.

The primary purpose of my assignment here is, of course, the carrying out of US Governmental duties. In this, I would have been hopelessly deficient if it had not been for the devoted, effective and loyal cooperation of all employees of what I consider the finest US diplomatic mission in the world.

In this connection, I think it apposite again to call to your attention that what I perhaps impertinently refer to as my family is about almost equally divided as to numbers between American and British citizens. Our debt to the latter is particularly great. American personnel come and go, almost as if we were passengers in a great railway station--our British friends remain, some of them with service records of half a century.

My wife and I owe you all a debt of gratitude we can never repay except in affection and recollection.

It is said that old men forget -- As long as memory lingers I shall never forget you or your innumerable kindnesses.

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Afterwards I had a talk with Dorothy Myers about her future. Fortunately, from a financial standpoint, she has between her own competence and that left her by De enough to live on modestly and educate the children. She wants a job abroad to represent USIA, but it is by no means certain she will obtain one.

The American Correspondents gave a lunch for me at the Savoy; the usual excellent food and drink. The President flattered me, and I responded briefly, saying I thought the two great unfinished pieces of business in Europe were (1) to affix Germany in a permanent fashion to the Western institutions, and (2) to have Britain become a part of the European complex. Afterwards there was a long question and answer period, in which every sort of interrogation was directed at me. Joe Fromm was the last interrogator. He requested my views on whether I really believed in the possibility of a détente with the USSR, and next whether I favored the recognition of the Chinese Communist Government. I finished by saying I looked forward to the time when he would be the chief American newspaper correspondent in Peking, and I, after a considerable transfusion of bull's blood in Zurich, might be the American Ambassador.

On Wednesday evening of this week Sylvia and Jean Monnet came to see us at the house. Jean has been here for the first meeting ever held in Britain of his Action Committee. He was delighted at having such a strong representation of all political elements of the three domestic [redacted] parties. To secure them was a remarkable achievement, but he has done more than this. He said on Friday of this week there would be announced in France the adhesion to the Committee of Giscard d'Estaing. This brilliant man will lend lustre to the group, but the real significance of his cooperation would seem [redacted] to be that he thinks the days of the Gaullist policy of blocking Britain's entry into Europe are numbered.

This afternoon I said good-bye first to Lou Kirn, and afterwards to Admiral Wally Wendt. They are stout supporters of Embassy operations, as has been General Lightner, of the American Air Force.

We received today a telegram from State, as follows:

I thought the proposal made by them in connection with the possible liberation of Tshombe so extraordinary, that I responded to the invitation to comment in these terms:

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POL:EX:A
POL:EX:F EXDIS
POL:EX:N
POL:M
POL:L

SUBJ: BLACK EAGLE

REF: LONDON 1896

E:GEN
E:FN
E:C
E:CI
E:AID
E:SCI
E:AEC
E:TRC
E:FAA
E:AG
E:TCEN
E:CUS
E:IRS
E:LE

1. DEPT DEEPLY CONCERNED OVER POSSIBILITY THAT NOTARIZED AFFIDAVIT CITED PARA 1 REFTEL MAY BE USED TO EMBARRASS USG IN OUR RELATIONS WITH MOBUTU- AND COMPLICATE FURTHER OUR ALGERIAN RELATIONS AS WELL - THROUGH IMPLICATION THAT WE WERE IN SOME WAY INVOLVED IN BLACK EAGLE'S ACTIVITIES CONTRARY TO OUR LONG ASTANDING HANDS-OFF POLICY IN TSHOMBE CASE. REFERENCE IN LONDON REFTEL TO BLACK EAGLE CONNECTION WITH "NEW OF THE WORLD" (BRITISH YELLOW-SHEET) PARTICULARLY DISTURBING. EVEN IF PLOT FAILED MATERIALIZE, POSSESSION OF AFFIDAVIT COULD BE USED TO INDICATE USG PRIOR AWARENESS OF PLANS IF BLACK EAGLE OR ASSOCIATES FOR REASONS OF THEIR OWN CHOSE PUBLISH AFFIDAVIT.

ADMIN
A:DEP
A:BF
A:GS
A:TU
A:VIS
A:COMM
A:PER
A:SY
O-3

2. UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES, WE URGENTLY CONSIDERING DESIRABILITY QUIETLY INFORMING MOBUTU ALONG FOLLOWING LINES, FULLY REALIZING UNPREDICTABILITY MOBUTU REACTION:

A) TELL MOBUTU THAT WE HAVE LEARNED THROUGH PERFORMANCE OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE FOR THE PUBLIC AT ONE OF OUR EMBASSIES THAT THERE MAY EXIST PLANS OBTAIN RELEASE TSHOMBE FROM ALGIERS POSSIBLY CLANDESTINELY. DETAILS OF POSSIBLE PLAN SUCH AS TIMING ARE UNKNOWN TO US. NOR CAN WE JUDGE SERIOUSNESS OF PLAN. NEVERTHELESS, WE FELT WE SHOULD ALERT HIM.

CG:D
CG:P
CG:S
CG:V

B) REQUEST ASSURANCE FROM MOBUTU THAT HE MAKE NO RPT NO REFERENCE AT ANY TIME TO USG AS SOURCE OF THIS INFO WHETHER PUBLICLY OR PRIVATELY. (FYI - FACT THAT USG MAY HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN FORESTALLING ATTEMPT OBTAIN TSHOMBE RELEASE COULD PRESENT US WITH SERIOUS PROBLEMS BOTH HERE AS WELL AS ABROAD END FYI).

CN-2
DAO-3
STRIKE
SUPVR
MASTER

3. VIEWS OF ACTION ADDRESSEES REQUESTED URGENTLY ABOUT ADVISABILITY TAKING THIS STEP. KINSHASA IN ADDITION SHOULD INCLUDE IN REPLY THEIR SUGGESTIONS ABOUT HOW BEST TO COMMUNICATE INFO TO MOBUTU SINCE HE OF COURSE NOW OUT OF COUNTRY AND APPROACH WOULD HAVE TO BE MADE BY SOMEONE UNFAMILIAR TO HIM (EXCEPT BLAKE IN PARIS). ONE THOUGHT WHICH OCCURS TO US IS APPROACH THROUGH DR. CLOSE.

9 TM
CONTROL
1498

4. DEPT CHECKING OUT BOTH DENARD AND ANDRE AND WILL INFORM POSTS SOONEST OF RESULTS IF ANY.

-OUEL

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5. IN GENERAL WHILE WE AWARE FLAMBOYANT NATURE BLACK EAGLE AND POSSIBILITY THAT HIS PLANS MAY BE MOSTLY TALK, POSSESSION OF AFFIDAVIT IMPELS US TAKE VERY SERIOUS VEIW THIS PARTICULAR ACTIVITY SINCE WE DO NOT KNOW WHO ALL HIS ASSOCIATES MAY BE OR FOR WHAT PURPOSE HE OR OTHER OF HIS ASSOCIATES MAY WISH USE AFFIDAVIT.

6. MEANWHILE, IF BLACK EAGLE ACTIVITIES SUDDENLY BECOME PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND USG INVOLVEMENT THROUGH AFFIDAVIT SUGGESTED, POSTS SHOULD MAKE CRYSTAL CLEAR USG IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH JULIAN OR HIS ASSOCIATES. CONSULAR OFFICER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT DENARD'S SIGNATURE WAS PURELY ADMINISTRATIVE CONSULAR ACT IN CONFORMITY WITH REGULATIONS MAKING SERVICE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST AND IMPLIES NO RPT NO CONNECTION WITH OR ATTITUDE TOWARDS UNDERLYING TRANSACTION OR PERSONS INVOLVED, WHETHER OR NOT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ACCOMPANIED BY EXPRESS DISCLAIMER. GP-1. ROGERS

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March 15, 1969 - Saturday

Went to Albany this morning. I have left in the cellars there about ten cases of assorted liquors and wines, and have sent the remainder of 75 or 80 cases of spirits and wine for storage at Berry Brothers. We also have on deposit at Justerini and Brooks another 50 cases of wine, 1961 and 1962 Red Bordeaux.

Sasha stayed at home to mind the dogs, while E and I lunched at Isleworth with the Ian Gilmours. Meanwhile, E had gone with Caroline Gilmour's mother, Mollie Buccleuch, to a confirmation of 100 boys at Eton. Mollie has 15 grandchildren, and an attractive lot they are. Today, for the first time, I met her daughter Elizabeth Northumberland, who scarcely ever leaves the North of England. That family, noted for their physical beauty, almost never come near London, and when they do, reside at Syon House. They are lovers of the North Country, where the Percy family have been so long established.

Came to the office this afternoon, where Eleanor and Henrietta met me, and we destroyed more files.

The Packers are busy at home, even on Saturday, engaged in their monumental task of doing up for shipment our furniture and objects. Sasha has been invaluable in helping us until at least midnight every evening, preparing things for expedition. We have divided these belonging into three lots, one for storage with Security in Alexandria, Virginia, and the others for Staunton Hill and Georgetown. We will have three or four containers of 20 cubic feet each.

Meanwhile, the problem of getting domestics for Georgetown is more and more pressing. Letitia Elliott and Oliver Murray (Mrs. Bliss's butler, who is now going to work for Agnes Meyer with enormous salary, pension prospects and perquisites) have engaged some people locally. On April 6th we hope a Japanese Chef will arrive in Washington from London. He has been with the Lambtons. I wrote Tony, and said we would not think of interviewing him without permission from Tony and his wife, but he had been called to our attention through an application for a visa to immigrate to the United States. The Lambtons immediately informed us they thought we should take him; they [redacted] highly esteemed his culinary skill, character and disposition. Before going to them, he had been for five years Chef at the Japanese Embassy here.

This evening these friends came to dinner: Lady Diana Cooper, Diana Phipps, Mr. Raimund and Lady Elizabeth von Hofmannsthal, Mrs. Alist[illegible] Forbes, Mollie Buccleuch, and John Julius Norwich.

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Diana Cooper was in magnificent spate, and told us a lot about her life in London during the first World War, particularly as it concerned her suitor, George Gordon Moore. A short time ago when she returned from Italy, her little Mexican hairless dog was in such ecstacy over her arrival that he promptly had a heart attack and was given up for dead. Her Irish maid, a person somewhat given to drink, gave the dog the kiss of life, and completely revived it. Diana commented that when the maid enters the room it is as if one were in a saloon, and observed "What a pity it is that when Marietta Tree attempted to revive Adlai Stevenson she hadn't had half a bottle of whisky, because he might still be with us."

We kept it up late.

[redacted]

March 16, 1969 - Sunday

Again to Albany. It looks so inviting, I regret not moving into it rather than facing the hurly-burly sorting out [redacted] things in Washington and at Staunton Hill.

There was a big demonstration planned against the Embassy today. The Police [redacted] prepared for it by deploying 900 men in the vicinity, [redacted] It did not, however, amount to much, since only about 1500 demonstrators made the march. There were no attacks on the Police.

March 17, 1969 - Monday

My last day at the office. Much still to be done. The packers expect to finish tomorrow night. House looks like the inside of a storage establishment.

Senator Muskie, who [redacted] attended a conference over the weekend at Ditchley, came to see me this morning. He is leaving this afternoon for Washington. I had not met him before, and found him, as is generally said of him, attractive and agreeable.

Michael Stewart gave a farewell lunch for us at 1 Carlton Gardens. Mrs. Stewart had pleurisy, so could not attend. The guests were:

It was an uncommonly pleasant occasion, which we greatly enjoyed. Michael made a short toast, to which I briefly responded. The food and wines were perfection. This is the last official entertainment for which we are booked.

There was an interesting note in the paper today stating, on the authority of Harold Lever, financial secretary to the Treasury, that the 1914 pound is now worth 3s 6d.

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	Mrs. Maitland	Mr. P.T. Hayman
Mr. Sydney Irving		Mrs. Hodson
Mrs. Spiers		The Lord Mancroft
The Lord Chalfont		Mrs. Gordon Walker
Mrs. Kaiser		His Excellency the United States Ambassador
THE RT. HON. MICHAEL STEWART		The Lady Chalfont
Mrs. Bruce		The Hon. Philip Kaiser
Rt. Hon. Patrick Gordon Walker		Mrs. Hayman
The Lady Mancroft		The Hon. Gavin Astor
Mr. Ronald Spiers		Mr. H.V. Hodson
	Mr. D.J.D. Maitland	

ENTRANCE

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March 18, 1969 - Tuesday

At 12:00 o'clock this morning my resignation became effective, so Phil Kaiser will now take over as Charge d'Affaires.

Lunched at Tiberio, then stopped in to say good-bye to Mr. Buchanan of Heywood Hill, the booksellers.

Hope to finish tonight and tomorrow morning clearing out my desk and completing the last efficiency reports.

Jennifer and Roy Jenkins said they were coming to see us last night, to say good-bye, but at eight o'clock he was still in a Cabinet meeting at 10 Downing Street, so telephoned our date would have to be cancelled. I imagine he is caught up in the turmoil over rising interest rates, the bad February trade returns, and general gossip about the instability of world currencies at their present parities.

I have been a Cassandra on this subject for so long, I have no relish in discussing it, but the portents for what may happen during the rest of this year seem to me ominous. Jean Monnet is convinced, as he told me the other night, that there will have to be a re-alignment of exchange rates during 1969. He thinks the Franc must be devalued, but this will only be done in conjunction with changes elsewhere. What this means for the dollar remains to be seen, but any large change in the French Franc would, in my opinion, certainly precipitate some similar action here and on the Continent. The extent of devaluation would decide how drastic the alterations might be.

March 19, 1969 - Wednesday

[redacted] Jennifer and Roy Jenkins kindly came to us at the house last night. I had an opportunity to talk to Roy about a possible future re-alignment of foreign exchange rates. This interesting man must present his Budget in mid-April, and shortly afterwards will be seeing some of our officials in the United States.

For years I have been unable to find wine merchants agreed upon the names and contents of bottles. In the last issue of Wine Magazine this estimate was given:

Split, content 1 pint or 6.4 oz., height 8¼ ins.; Half-bottle (10th), 4/5 pint or 12.8 oz., 10¼ ins.; Bottle, 4/5 quart or 25.6 oz., 12¾ ins.; Magnum, 2 bottles or 51.2 oz. (or 52 oz.), 14¼ ins.; Double Magnum or Jeroboam, 4 bottles or 102.4 oz. (or 104 oz.), 18¾ ins.; Rehoboam, 6 bottles or 153.6 oz. (or 156 oz.), 21 ins.; Methuselah, 8 bottles or 204.8 oz. (or 208 oz.), 22¼ ins.; Balthazar, 16 bottles or 409.6 oz. (or 416 oz.), Nebuchadnezzar*, 20 bottles or 512 oz. (or 520 oz.), [illegible]*

[redacted]

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The members of the shooting syndicate at Easton Neston were:

Lt. Col. A. J. S. Fetherstonhaugh, D.S.O.
Hulcote
Towcester, Northants

Col. and Mrs. P. F. I. Reid, OBE
Whitfield Cottage
Brackley, Northants

Lt. Col. Peter Dollar
Cold Ashby Hall
Rugby, Northants

Colonel T. E. Manning
Schrubland
Dallington, Northampton

Cmdr. and Mrs. A. D. A. Lawson
Passenham Manor
Stoney Stratford, Bucks

Mr. and Mrs. Rory McEwen
9 Tregunter Road
London, S. W. 10

Col. A. V. C. Robarts
Fellyard
Slapton, Northants

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March 19, 1969 - continued

We left in the early afternoon for Washington. Many members of the Embassy staff kindly gathered at the Airport to see us off, as did Casilda and Pepe Santa Cruz, Marina Chachavadze, and others. Upon arrival in Washington, we were met by Martin Hillenbrand [redacted] before proceeding to the house in Georgetown.

I had anticipated having no further duties, but found myself caught up at the State Department for debriefing and other operations lasting almost a week. For some reason, the acceptance of my resignation was postponed until March 28. That afternoon Secretary Rogers generously asked us to attend a little ceremony in the Thomas Jefferson Room. In the course of it we were given Diplomatic Passports valuable for life. Speeches were made by the Secretary, Dean Acheson, Dean Rusk, and Averell Harriman. Thus ended, as far as I can foresee, my diplomatic career.

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